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SATURDAY NIGHT

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BEHIND THE SCENES

COVER: Soon after announcement of their coming visit to Canada, THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the PRINCESS ELIZABETH and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH faced the cameras of some of Canada's top photographers who had gone to England for the purpose. Among the keen-eyed individuals behind the cameras focussed on the Royal pair was internationally famous Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa. His color portrait taken on a summer afternoon in Their Highnesses' private sitting room at Clarence House appears on SATURDAY NIGHT'S cover this week. The magnificent ermine wrap worn by the Princess for this photograph was the gift of the IODE on the occasion of her wedding.—© *Karsh.*

PREVIEW: HAVE WE A TEXAS IN THE CANADIAN WEST? There's a current vein of rich speculation going on in the west: should BC and Alberta unite? Seizing this bit of Prairie-and-Coast scuttlebutt, John R. Walker, editorial staff member of *The Calgary Herald*, writes a witty and provocative article on the potentialities of a "British Calberta".

NEWFOUNDLAND LICKS ITS HEALTH PROBLEMS—Frances Shelley Wees tells what is being done by Newfoundland authorities to conquer many ills that plague those who live in a province where the population is scattered and agriculture sparse.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY: HOARY IN AGE, YOUNG IN IDEAS — Here is the next university to be spotlighted by SN's Canadian university series.

THERE'S MORE TO HUNTING THAN SHOOTING, says Scott Young, Canadian author, in an article on the specialized joys of the fall.

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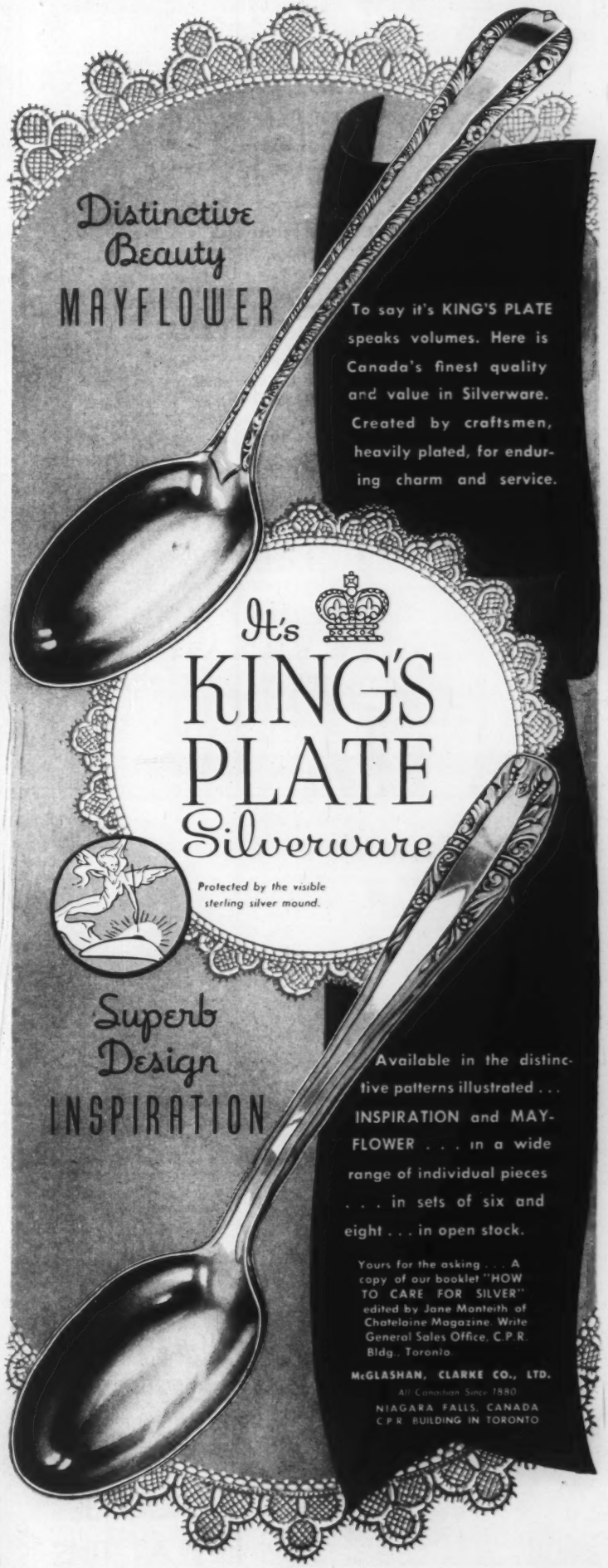
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OTTAWA VIEW

NATO AFTERVIEW

by Michael Barkway

IT WILL BE GOOD to see the rightful occupants of the Parliament Buildings back in their places next week after the invasion of troops and delegates and newspapermen who filled it for the North Atlantic Council. But I hope the MP's coming back from their ridings will be aware of the international events which have been occupying so much attention here. After seeing Ottawa the temporary capital of the Western world, it will be harder than ever to tolerate the myopic concentration on parish-pump politics with which too many members usually start out a new session.

The eulogies of the dimmer constituencies which the dimmer MP's are apt to inflict on a bored House will be particularly irritating this year. The reporters certainly, and I suspect the public, have had too recent a view of our dependence on international events to be patient with members who can't raise their interest out of their own backyards.

Some improvement in procedure may develop from the small committee which was appointed at the end of the last session, though I'm afraid this will be a very gradual process. Parliament cannot in the nature of things be better than its members.

The politicians apparently believe that the one thing agitating the constituencies is the inflationary situation and high prices. Probably they are right. I don't know of any country in the Western world (with the possible exception of Belgium) which isn't in the same case. The CCF members, with the Tories not far behind, will be asking the Government to wave a wand and stop it all. There will be much talk about price controls and subsidies. The question is whether any of the members will be honest enough to recognize that this is an international problem springing from international causes, and not a peculiar wickedness of the Liberal Government.

Deflating the Pressure

I'm told by some Government economists that they believe the present taxes and the restrictions on credit have already taken most of the inflationary pressure out of the domestic situation. Where prices are still going up, they incline to blame it on international causes. Beef is the obvious example, where it is not Canadian, but American, demand that keeps prices so shockingly high.

Mr. Abbott, the Finance Minister, will certainly be in a tough spot when Parliament reassembles. But whatever you may say about Doug Abbott, he is no reed shaken with the wind. If any man has the courage to talk turkey and stand up to pressures which he believes to be wrong-headed, it is Abbott, backed by Prime Minister St. Laurent and C. D. Howe.

If members really want to get to the heart of the inflationary threat, they must concern themselves with the international situation in which the ministers have been immersed these last few weeks. The "cold war" and the defence policies of the West have made this problem far more critical for the countries on the other side of the Atlantic than it is for us; and our problem is only part of the problem which all the members of the Western alliance share. More Canadians are aware of this than the politicians sometimes seem to suspect. If the House of Commons is to deserve the respect it eagerly claims, it should demand an early debate on foreign affairs; Lester Pearson should be put through as critical an examination as his colleagues, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Claxton.

U.S. NEWS SOURCES

ONE of the less obvious results of the Atlantic Council meeting here was to demonstrate something of what Canada loses when its newspapers depend on American news sources. At least one big daily rejected its own correspondent's reports, or tucked them away on a back page, in favor of an American news service. As a result it got coverage which bore little relation to the Council proceedings as far as Canada was concerned.

Sometimes it presented as an accomplished fact proposals which were in the most preliminary stage of discussion. Sometimes it got hold of a half-baked fact and turned it upside down. Sometimes it inflicted on Cana-

—Miller

GAITSKELL: Europe has a production choice.

dian readers propaganda reports circulated by a U.S. minister for the benefit of the U.S. Congress. Sometimes, as in the case of the story about General Eisenhower's proposals to the Council, it boosted a propaganda campaign of the Pentagon based on a sweeping misrepresentation. On other occasions it presented a completely faithful version of the proceedings from an American point of view.

I'm not suggesting that the British or the French press covered the conference any better. But if we must rely on foreign reports, I'd prefer a blend to a straight Virginia.

Most large foreign papers, it is true, have specialists in foreign affairs whom they send to conferences of this kind. Being familiar with their subject and with many of the delegates, they should find it easier to follow the intricacies than a correspondent who comes to it without previous knowledge. But Canada is not without journalists who are thoroughly in touch with international affairs, as the CBC commentaries show week in and week out. It is a poor look-out for Canadian readers if the newspapers do not train, and then trust, their own reporters.

GAITSKELL'S RETORT

THE CRUX of the Atlantic Council's discussions was reached early on, in an exchange between Dean Acheson and Hugh Gaitskell, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some highly-colored accounts of it got around. There is an attempt at a more sober version.

The American delegation, though you would never have guessed it from American press reports, seemed throughout the conference to be falling over backwards to avoid any feeling that it was waving a big stick. There had been enough criticism on these grounds, and they were obviously aware of it.

When Mr. Acheson read his prepared speech about the report of NATO's Financial and Economic Board, it was a moderate and lucid account which evoked general admiration until near the end. He was saying that the crucial tasks of the Western alliance were speed and production.

—International
EISENHOWER: Proposals boost campaign.

We and the Russians, he said, were like two cars speeding down a straight highway. The only way we, in the second car, could pass was to put on a real burst of speed. Then he came to production, and told the Council of the feats the United States had achieved in steel and other things. And finally he said: "It is not a choice between military production and civilian consumption. We must, and we can, have both."

This was where Mr. Gaitskell jumped—extemporaneously—to give a reply which infuriated a few of the Americans but which most of the delegations greatly admired. He wished, he said, he could agree with Mr. Acheson. It might be true that the Americans could have both more guns and more butter. But he would also remind them that their amazing feats of production had made it much more difficult for their allies to increase *their* production. (Prices had been sent skyrocketing; raw materials had become scarce.) For Britain and for continental Europe, said Gaitskell, it *was* a choice between increased defence production and the standard of living. And that, by and large, was the point from which the Atlantic Council worked.

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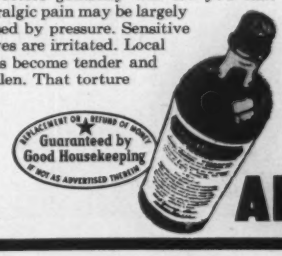

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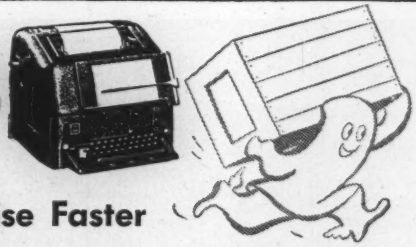

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KINGDOM OF CANADA

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP OF KING AND CANADIANS

by B. K. Sandwell

THE British parliamentary system for achieving and safeguarding democratic government grew up within a monarchy, and the Crown is an indispensable part of it. This is a fact about it which Canadians seldom fully appreciate, for two powerful reasons. We live next door to a very successful democracy which has no monarchy. And in the first hundred years of our history as a British possession — from 1760 to 1860 — the monarchy played exactly the same role for us as the Americans, the role which impelled them to reject it; it was the agent of an external authority, the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, in which we had no vote and very little influence.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

So long as we felt a compelling need for the support of the military and naval and financial power of Great Britain, we did not greatly resent that external authority, except in matters such as the granting of lands and the levying of taxes, which affected us closely; but we could hardly be expected to love a Governor General in the way in which the people of Great Britain love the King and Queen who live and move constantly amongst them and are a permanent part of their common life. Moreover, some of our Governors General have been singularly unlovable.

All these historical circumstances are unfortunate for the success of the parliamentary system in Canada—and in other Commonwealth countries. For a pretty close and sympathetic relation between the King (or Queen) and the people is essential as a check upon the enormous and growing powers of the vast structure of officialdom whose apex is the Cabinet, which in turn has an apex in the Prime Minister. Such a relation can easily be maintained and cultivated in a country where the King and Queen are domiciled; it is very difficult in a country where they turn up only two or three times in a lifetime, and where even their delegate has never been a person of their own free choice, and is now a person who is practically chosen by the country's own Prime Minister.

A Domiciled King

In a word, what the parliamentary system in Canada needs is a King of Canada, and it is very difficult for a royal personage who lives in Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and who has no domicile whatever in Canada, to function adequately as King of Canada. In the absence of a functioning King of Canada, the "royal prerogative", which ought to be an independent part of the nation's structure of authority, becomes simply one of the weapons by which the Prime Minister keeps himself in power.

Hector Bolitho in "A Century of British Monarchy" (Longmans Green, $6) tells the story of the functioning of the monarchy in the government of Great Britain in the persons of five very different members of the family and in a period of unprecedented rapidity of social and economic change. While he brings forward no new facts, he draws a most impressive picture of the great influence exerted in both domestic and foreign affairs by every one of them—even, during a few brief and unhappy months, by Edward VIII, and quite notably by the same personage during his years as Prince of Wales.

To this must be added—and the point is important in view of the prospect of another reigning Queen with a Prince Consort—that he gives what

—Miller

CONCEPT of the "Kingdom of Canada" would presuppose a closer relationship between King and Canadians, perhaps through a term of residence here.

is perhaps the best popular picture of the rise of the Prince Consort of Queen Victoria, in the ten years from the Great Exhibition to his death, to a position of personal prestige which has been almost forgotten (because of its short duration) in the light of her subsequent forty years of solitary grandeur.

These two periods cover the first half of the century with which Mr. Bolitho deals. In that half Canada substantially felt itself part of an Empire, and part proprietor of a single monarchy, in spite of the fact that Canadians had no direct share in the governing of that Empire. In the second half the Empire evolved into a collection of sovereign states, and the concept of a Kingdom of Canada (which is what we now substantially have, since Canada has a voice in all changes of the Act of Succession) began to take shape.

Close Relationship

In this concept of the Kingdom of Canada (and without it we become a Republic without any of the constitutional safeguards which a Republic needs to keep it democratic) a close personal relationship between the monarch, with his family, and the people becomes a prime necessity. It cannot be replaced by any relationship between a Governor General and the people; we may approve or disapprove of a Governor General, but we cannot love or hate or even feel very strongly about him, and even if we could we do not get time to—he is here and gone before we know much of his personality. That we have an instinctive realization of this is shown by the delight we expressed when we learned that Edward VIII was going to retain his ranch in Alberta.

But we need more than a ranch. A Kingdom implies a Palace, and a Kingdom of Canada implies a Palace in Canada, even if the same King has Palaces in other lands. I think it also requires that for a portion of each year, or perhaps of each two or three years, the monarch should be in residence in the Canada of which he is sovereign, and should himself and not through a deputy exercise his right "to be consulted, to encourage and to warn" his advisers. Only by such an arrangement will it be possible henceforth to distinguish Canada, as a Kingdom, from India and other Republics which accept the King merely as the symbol of the unity of the Commonwealth.

In "The Queen Mother" (Newnes and BBS Canada, $3) Marion Crawford, otherwise known as "Crawfie", supplements her previous work on the present occupants of the throne with an equally characteristic volume on that gracious personality, the widow of King George V. Queen Mary, we are reminded, was the first Queen Consort to be referred to by a British King in such a phrase as "the Queen and I". There is a great deal of personal detail, most of it charming, and many scores of photographs splendidly reproduced, including a pathetic and deeply revealing one of "Their Majesties at the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1911".

"T'AINT SO CHANGEABLE"

A tourist had stopped at a road-fork to ask an old mountaineer where the two roads went. The mountaineer scratched his stubbly chin for a minute, then replied, "Wal, this here road goes on like this for a ways, then it changes into a cart track. 'Bout three miles farther 'n it runs into a foot path, 'n then a deer trail. Off in the hill thar, it's a rabbit path and finally it's a squirrel trail that disappears into a tree-hole. Reckon you'd better take this road on the left. T'aint so changeable." Debt can be like the first path. It starts off just a little rough, but gets harder and harder as you go along. We suggest you follow the road of savings . . . "T'aint so changeable."

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EDITORIALS

Atlantic Community Common Citizenship

"A COMMON citizenship for all the peoples in the North Atlantic community, with all the barriers to thought, travel, trade and understanding swept away", was the ideal held up as something to be looked forward to "in the fullness of time" by Herbert Morrison in his great speech to the Ottawa Canadian Club on the opening day of the NATO conference. It is a noble ideal, and it is well that all the peoples of that community should have it before them as a long-term goal. It is also well that the call to make it so should proceed from a statesman of Great Britain, a nation which would be surrendering as much as any other nation, and more than most, by entering into such a closely-knit society. It could not come from the United States, which would be immensely the preponderant power in the society. It could not come from Canada, though we think Canada should be among the foremost of those who plan and work towards it.

A common citizenship is a matter of the law. But it could have no value and no effect as a matter of the law alone. There must be also something that is a matter of the spirit. There must be the sense, among all the participants, that the citizens of all the other countries *are their fellow-citizens* —that the common citizenship is a thing of mutual feeling as well as of law. Canada, with the French as the oldest element in its population and the people from the British Isles as the largest, should have less difficulty than any other country in developing that feeling; but it is no use pretending that it can be developed over-night, and Mr. Morrison did not suggest that it should or could be.

That a very large measure of local autonomy would remain to the member countries is obvious, but in these days local autonomy can never be very important as against the higher powers of a central authority. And the powers which would be necessary to ensure that "all barriers to thought, travel, trade and understanding" should be swept away would be very large powers indeed.

But we are apt to forget, in our preoccupation with the immediate past, how many once separate societies have been merged into larger units within the last three hundred years, under pressures certainly no greater than those we are now experiencing. Canada is a merger; the United States itself is a merger; the United Kingdom successfully welded together England, Scotland and Wales, and lost part of Ireland in the process only by a long and grievous series of mistakes; men still alive can remember when Germany was a mass of little states; Italy is a child among the nations; France almost alone of the group Mr. Morrison was discussing is very, very old.

"Ideas take years to work out", and trees take years to grow; but both grow little by little, in the sun and rain and wind.

No Drowned Trees

WHEN THE ALUMINUM Company of Canada completes its great power project in British Columbia's Tweedsmuir Park there will be no drowned trees to make the landscape dreary for a generation. The high price of lumber, however, rather than a feeling for outdoor beauty, is responsible.

The power project is so vast that over a billion and a half feet of timber is involved and this will be sold by the British Columbia government and removed over the next four years.

No matter what prompts this gigantic salvage operation, it is good to know that the beauty of some of British Columbia's most beautiful lakes will not be ruined for years to come. It is also good to know that waste of forest resources which has characterized almost every power development, is coming to an end.

The Times and Canada

THE NEW YORK TIMES, founded, "to allay, rather than excite, agitation", finds at the end of its first hundred years that the famous policy of publishing "all the news that's fit to print", has made it the outstanding newspaper of our age.

The Times has been called The Gray Lady, it has been accused of being dull; it has never been attacked for irresponsible reporting, for sensationalism, even though it has scored some of the most sensational news beats in the last century. In Britain, in the United States, mass appeal papers have larger circulations but no other paper is read by so many people in so many countries. More than half *The Times* total circulation is outside the state of New York.

Honesty and news integrity have paid dividends on *The Times*. In 1950 its Sunday advertising revenue was the greatest in the world.

The Times means more to Canada than a paper which has earned the respect of serious citizens the world over. Canadian editors, at desks in *The Times* office, choose from its vast resources much of the news which appears daily in *The Gazette*, Montreal, and *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, both incidentally, older papers than *The Times*. Many other Canadian papers, not involved in the hectic pace of circulation battles, keep an eye on how *The Times* handles news.

For any Canadian paper to model itself directly on *The Times* would mean bankruptcy. There is not a large enough specialized audience here to ignore, with safety, the daily entertainment of comic strips, funny-men columnists and similar features. But the best Canadian papers have a strong *Times* influence in their approach to serious news.

One major factor is lacking in Canada to produce a paper with its own network of reliable correspondents and that is the Sunday newspaper. *The Times* as the world knows it today would not be possible without the Sunday edition which carries the financial load for the daily. The serious Sunday paper is a definite need here.

It is to be hoped that increasing weekly editions of daily newspapers relying on colored comics, pictures and fiction, with an almost complete avoidance of either serious news or serious feature, will not always be Canada's substitute for the good Sunday paper.

Help for Jamaica

CANADA has for years been regarded as the big brother, rather than just a friendly neighbor, by the British West Indies. Now that disaster has struck Jamaica, this country has a special responsibility.

No objective has been set by the committee that is raising funds for the relief of hurricane victims

but the need is both great and urgent as the rainy season opens. Canada's banks have also been Jamaica's banks; it is only proper that every branch bank in Canada should accept money to help the thousands who suffered in the greatest disaster of the island's history.

Canada and the West Indies have always had close relations. These relations are bound to grow closer as the trade restrictions, imposed by the Sterling Bloc, are lifted. Eventually the British islands will be federated in a new Dominion which some observers feel is only from five to ten years away. The Dominion of the Islands will count on Canada to help in the initial organization. Help to Jamaica now is one of the surest ways to build a lasting bond between Canada and the new Commonwealth country which is to be.

Modesty and Millions

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, founder of *The Globe and Mail*, whose death has drawn nation-wide comment, combined to a unique degree modesty and self-made millions. He never sought to influence the stand of the paper his wealth made possible.

Mr. Wright, of course, would have been gravely disappointed if *The Globe and Mail* had not shared his strong love of his native England as well as his loyalty to Canada. Once he was both puzzled and hurt when an historical novel based on the rebellion of 1837, which seemed to him to be sharply critical of England, drew a rave review in his own paper.

In later years his interest centred more and more on horses. The knowledge that Mr. Wright felt a picture of a horse's head showed the least important feature of the animal, undoubtedly influenced selection of horse pictures in *The Globe and Mail*. In a similar way his unknown preference for Simms Campbell's comic panel led to its sudden restoration after it had been out of the paper for a week.

Editors and reporters regarded the Founder as a satisfied reader who never knowingly disturbed the daily routine—even when he died. His complete obituary had been written, edited and set in type. It could have been in the formes ready for publication in twenty minutes. But though he died before the deadline of the final edition, news of his death appeared first in the evening papers.

The presses in the William H. Wright building —the finest newspaper office in the country and often described as the most modern in the world —carried the story of his death twenty-four hours late.

Canada Becomes the Vogue

CANADA, we suppose, should be flattered by the tributes which all the NATO spokesmen paid to her part in promoting Article II of the Atlantic Treaty. This is the article which provides for long-term non-military cooperation within the embryo North Atlantic Community. Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson were largely responsible for having it put in the pact, where it lay unnoticed until last month.

At the Ottawa meeting of the Atlantic Council it suddenly became the vogue. Canadian aspirations for action along these lines were completely outstripped by the glowing promises of Mr. Acheson, Mr. Morrison and M. Schuman. It was only at a press conference that Mr. Morrison admitted that he had no idea when or what action under Article II might have any impact on the ordinary citizen of the North Atlantic area.

The practical steps that need to be taken now by the North Atlantic Community, and need to be taken very urgently, are not in these remote realms. They are those which the Council has entrusted to the so-called Committee of Wise Men. They are economic and financial measures of mutual aid which come under the heading of "burden-sharing". They are measures requiring some sacrifice by the richer powers of the alliance. None of the countries is eager to take them by itself. And the North Atlantic alliance has no supra-national authority to impose them on national governments.

The only device the Council could find therefore to get something done was to rely on the persuasive powers of persons supposed to carry high personal prestige. Whether the prestige or the persuasive powers are adequate to the task, we shall see within a fairly short interval. If they are not, the Atlantic Council will be brought back to the same unwelcome alternative. Either national sovereignty must be subordinated to international authority in the most delicate spot of all—the Budget; or else the joint defence effort will not merely slow up (as it is doing already) but will break down entirely.

THANKSGIVING 1951

'TIS the time to be thankful for this and for that;
For mysterious heat from a touched thermostat;
'Tis the time to be thankful for these and for those;
For contentment and plenty, and toil and repose;
For the tang of old cheese, the aroma of stews;
For the sleep we can get by not reading the news;
For the jams and clear jellies in cute little jars;
For the annual volume of Churchill's memoirs;
For a laundered white shirt that shows never a speck;
And for Barbara Stanwyck and Gregory Peck;
For the shops filled with vegetables, groceries and meat;
For the cash we can save by neglecting to eat;
For the pension from three-score-and-ten till we die;
And for double-rich malted and blueberry pie;
For the radio stars, their magnificent job—
For the fact I can stop them by turning a knob;
For the land I inhabit; its sensible laws;
And to round out the list, I am grateful because
I've a roof to protect me from blizzards and squalls,
And I haven't the urge to ride over the Falls.

J.E.P.

Flora Remembered

NOVA SCOTIA'S Gaelic-speaking Premier is doing his best to make certain that the sentimental bonds liking his province so closely with Scotland are preserved. Premier Macdonald has just unveiled a plaque at the old blockhouse in Windsor commemorating the fact that Flora Macdonald spent the winter of 1799 there.

The Macdonalds are the most numerous of the clans of Nova Scotia, and Flora is still the most popular woman's name in the New Scotland which does not lightly forget her great service in saving Prince Charlie from the Redcoats in 1746.

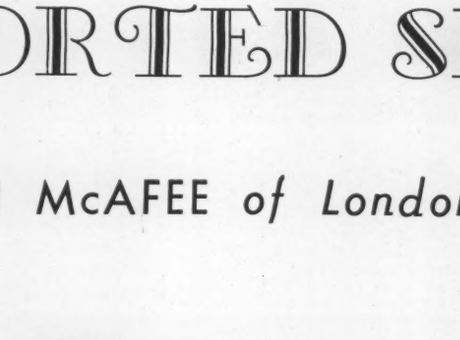
Premier Macdonald sits at his desk in Province House flying the flag of Nova Scotia right on his desk, the flag with its St. Andrew's cross and Scottish lion a constant reminder of the ancient ties with Scotland. Sometimes he chuckles as he recalls welcoming Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to Canada. The Canadian greeted the Scot in fluent Gaelic and the Scot who did not know his country's ancient tongue, was forced to reply in English. The welcome had all been planned by Gaelic-speaking Neil McNeill, then assistant managing editor of the *New York Times* who used the occasion to write in *The Times* that more Gaelic was now spoken in Canada than in Scotland.

—Jim Lynch

SIR JOHN WILSON, Keeper of the King's stamps, shows Viscount Alexander some of the Royal collection he brought to Canada for the International stamp show, marking the centenary of Canada's first stamp.

THE FINEST IMPORTED SHOES

by ALAN McAFEE *of London England*



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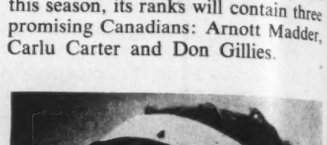
DANCERS RETURN

WHEN the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet Company—the "farm school" of the senior company—tours Canada this season, its ranks will contain three promising Canadians: Arnott Madder, Carlu Carter and Don Gillies.



—All photos CP

MADER, Kitchener, Ont., has appeared in Robert Helpmann and Ivor Novello shows.

CARTER, Winnipeg, was a ballerina with the Winnipeg Ballet Company four years.

GILLIES, Toronto, a student of Volkoff, danced in three West End musical shows.

LETTERS

Respect for the Law

FRANK TUMPANE in his "Breakdown in Morals" in Sept. 3 SN says: "The essential evil in organized illegal gambling is not in the placing of bets by the wagerers. It is in the power of organized illegal gambling to corrupt police and public officials." This statement is unquestionably sound; it cannot be repeated too often. A wealthy philanthropist could do his country a great service if he were to finance the placing of it on every billboard and in every newspaper. But no definite remedy is suggested except to say that the fact that Canadians are "free" doesn't mean that "we oughtn't to return to a healthy respect for any law we use to govern ourselves by." The fallacy lies in the second "we." The fact is that a very large part of the population, possibly a majority, do not consider that "the blue laws" are made by them; they believe they are *imposed* on them and unreasonably imposed.

The only way we can escape imitating the terrifying corruption which is the cancer in "the American way of life" is for our legislators to have the courage to refuse to enact, or continue, prohibitory social laws unless they are called for, and will be respected, by an overwhelming majority of the people.

The prohibition of liquor gave rise to bootlegging, gangersterism and corruption; Government control ended those evils so far as liquor is concerned. But the same evils inevitably result from the attempt to suppress by law actions in which a large proportion of the otherwise law-abiding part of our people see no harm or immorality.

Calgary, Alta., W. KENT POWER, KC.

Quebec Painting

IN YOUR Aug. 28 issue I notice the reproduction of a painting by Robert Pilot entitled "Spring Thaw, Baie St. Paul". The title left me wondering who was wrong, myself, the artist or the author. What I see is the Dufferin Terrace, a corner of the slope up to the Citadel, the Levis Heights, where, by the way, I was born, and the winter ferry making its way in its semi-circular path across the St. Lawrence.

D. J. SEIVERIGHT
Macdonald College, Que.,

■ *Reader Seiveright's sharp eye is correct. The painting is "Twilight: Quebec, PQ." In submitting his canvases, Pilot transposed titles, prices, an error undetected by the CNE until after the photographs were made and the paintings were actually hung (neither had been exhibited before).*

Newfoundland Iron

FRANCES SHELLEY WEES'S article on Newfoundland was most interesting. But isn't she a bit astray on two points? (1) She gives the impression that "a" paper mill is a very recent development. I thought there were, and had been for some time, two pulp and paper mills, one at Grand Falls, one at Corner Brook. (2) She speaks of Newfoundland's "age-long preoccupation only with fishing and sealing." Doesn't this overlook the iron mines at Bell Island, which have been an important factor in the island's economy for a good many years?

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Trade with France

IN THE August 21 issue, the article "Can We Have More Trade With France?" strikes me as very peculiar. You set out purchases by France and the Franc Area from Canada and purchases by Canada from France and the Franc Area and show the extraordinary discrepancy between such figures. You state, "French manufacturers, it must be admitted, show in general little determination or enthusiasm about cracking the Canadian market." But nowhere in the article is there any reference to the very substantial tariff barriers against French goods entering Canada.

In 1945, 1946 and throughout most of 1947, there were tariffs of 75 per cent and 100 per cent against the principal products which France would normally export to this country. There are still very substantial tariffs against French products entering this Country. It, of course, matters very little whether a tariff is 5 per cent or 20; if we don't buy French goods, it is scarcely to be expected that France will buy our goods . . .

Belleville, Ont. MALCOLM ROBB

More than a Story of Steel and Stone

The story of the new Bank of Nova Scotia Building in Toronto is *more than a story of steel and stone.*

It is another chapter in the story of a growing nation. In 1832 when The Bank of Nova Scotia was founded, there was no "Canada" as we know it today. Canada was a sparsely settled vastness of relatively untouched resources.

But through the eventful years that followed—with Confederation, the building of trans-continental railways and the rapid developments of two wars—Canada has expanded into a great nation whose products and raw materials are important factors in markets all over the world.

Since its founding 119 years ago, The Bank of Nova Scotia has reflected this growth in expanding banking operations. Today B.N.S. is the sign of good friendship in banking through more than 380 branches in Canada and abroad. And the heart of this business is the new Bank of Nova Scotia Building.

This building represents more than a story of steel and stone. It is a magnificent symbol of Canada's progress.

The new Bank of Nova Scotia Building in Toronto, Canada, opened September 25, 1951.

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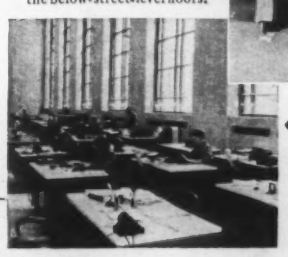

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And remember, you pay nothing extra for the pride and pleasure of having this great and distinguished name. They come as a "special dividend" with every Cadillac car.

—Photos, Miller Services Ltd.

ELIZABETH AND PHILIP

CANADA WELCOMES ROYAL COUPLE

by Alison Barnes

THE CROWD that always collects in a matter of seconds when a Royal car is recognized, surged forward excitedly. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh came out into the street from an official function, one of the first they had attended together since the Duke's return from Malta. They waved gaily to right and left. Then, as the Duke held out his hand to help his wife into the car, the Princess turned towards him. For a moment their two faces lit up and they smiled into each other's eyes.

"How happy they look together!" said the woman next to me, as the crowd began to disperse and the car drove away. Not "I've seen the Princess and the Duke!" or "How handsome they are!" or "What beautiful jewels and what a lovely dress!" Just "how happy they look together . . ."

That is what everybody has been saying in England lately. And that is what will, I think, most endear these two young people to all who meet them—and to the many who will see them during their visit to Canada. There is something heart-warming about a young couple, now proud parents, who make not the slightest attempt to conceal the fact that they are as deeply in love now as they were when they walked together from Westminster Abbey nearly four years ago.

The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh is both a love match in the truest sense and a highly successful working partnership. And, as in all really good marriages, each has influenced the other in many ways which are only now beginning to show to the full.

The beloved Princess who steps from the transatlantic airliner onto Canadian soil on Oct. 2 is, in many respects, a different person since her marriage. This is particularly so since she spent those months (which were sometimes criticized by the unthinking) with her husband on the island of Malta.

Princess Elizabeth, despite her air of quiet composure, has always been at heart intensely shy. Unlike her husband, who has a natural faculty for getting on with everybody and an easy, informal manner, she had little opportunity in her early days of coming into contact with people outside Royal circles.

Malta, where she lived the normal life of a naval officer's wife, broadened her horizon immeasurably. It can be seen by the charming way she now puts others at ease by asking interested

questions, finding a common meeting ground of shared interests, and so forgetting her own shyness.

On a recent visit to Sussex the Princess spent a long time happily talking babies with the mothers of two little girls born on the same day as Princess Anne. She told them how well her own daughter gets on with her big brother, Prince Charles, and smiled understandingly when one of the children plucked possessively at her bouquet.

Prince Philip, with his background of boarding school education and active service in the Royal Navy, literally blew into the Palace like a gust of fresh air, straight from the sea.

His wife carefully studies and annotates the speeches prepared for her and, because of her shyness, never really enjoyed delivering them. The Duke of Edinburgh, from the outset, has talked "off the cuff," briefly, succinctly and amusingly. He told newspapermen that, when he reads about himself, he feels "like an animal in the zoo". On one occasion very early in his public life, when rain threatened the proceedings, he opened a function in one short sentence, which earned him the grateful admiration of all present.

A Touch of Gaiety

When Prince Philip came into her life, Princess Elizabeth—long schooled and self-disciplined to a quite amazing degree for one so young—tended to take her Royal responsibilities almost too seriously for her own happiness. The Duke introduced a welcome touch of gaiety and a dash of the unconventional into her surroundings, for he has a rich sense of humor and a bubbling lightheartedness.

In Venice, for instance, he was seized by students and called upon to defend himself, at a mock trial, on charges of having fair hair and invading the Doge's domain. He rose magnificently to the occasion, replying that he had fair hair because he was descendant of the Vandals and Goths who founded the original settlement of Venice. Far from invading the Doge's domain, the purpose of his visit was merely to see how the settlement was getting along! His spirited self-defence won him an elegant hat and made him an honorary graduate of the University of Venice.

Inevitably, there is plenty of laughter in a home occupied by a young man like that!

In his off-duty moments, the Duke dashes about Clarence House in an open-necked shirt and flannels, thinks nothing of calling in his friend and equerry, "Mike" Parker, to help him move the furniture around instead of sending for the servants to do it. With his passion for finding out how things work, he would undoubtedly be the kind of "handy" man about the house who changes fuses and repairs clocks—if he had time for such activities. All of which must be most refreshing for a young woman most of whose life is surrounded by pomp and ceremony.

The Duke also takes an intense pride and interest in his wife's appearance—so much so that she is rapidly becoming a serious rival, as a leader of fashion, to her younger sister. It is said too, that a typical husbandly remark started her off on the highly successful slimming campaign that has so improved her figure in the past five or six months.

So much for the influence of the Duke of Edinburgh on the character and personality of the Princess. What of hers on her husband? The answer is that Princess Elizabeth was probably the only person, in or out of Royal circles, who was not amazed by the change that had come over the Duke of Edinburgh when he returned from Malta this summer. For the simple reason that she had seen it coming—and helped in its development.

Certainly it was a maturer, more authoritative man of decision and thought, as well as action, who relinquished command of the frigate *Magpie*

SOCIAL GRACES: Marriage has helped overcome shyness of Elizabeth, made Philip more mature, as their personalities reacted to each other.

and came home to face a vast program of official duties.

First to realize it were members of the Automobile Association. They had not expected their Royal President to take the chair in person at their annual meeting, much less to inform them that he had the utmost determination to "familiarize myself with your activities" and to make an impassioned appeal for more courtesy on the roads. Before he sat down, the Duke expressed his views in no uncertain terms about the inadequate lighting of commercial vehicles—and Service ones in particular! Here was no mere name to decorate a letter-headline, but a President who presided.

Then, early in August, he scored the biggest triumph of his career. At the annual conference of the British Association, a distinguished gathering of Britain's top scientists, he surveyed in detail "the British contribution to science and technology in the past 100 years." The Duke spoke for 40 minutes and it was the longest and meatiest speech he had ever made.

Of all the millions who listened approvingly on the radio that night, proudest and happiest must have been Princess Elizabeth. The first draft of the oration—written on the signal pads of the *Magpie*—had been submitted for her approval and comments many months earlier.

The Duke even went so far as to criticize education and to take a well-justified dig at both industry and the general public for their lack of understanding and interest in the importance of science. And criticism, however justified, is something new and refreshing in Royal utterances.

But Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, for all his gaiety, is a disciplinarian, as the men who served under him in the Navy know and appreciate. "You can't get away with anything with the Old Man," the crew of the *Magpie* used to say, "but you do know you'll get justice."

Tastes Shared and Separate

For all the impact of their personalities upon one another, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh remain distinct individuals, with many different tastes and ideas as well as shared ones.

The Princess has shown a happy tendency to become easier and less formal in her dealings with people in recent months. But she has never appeared more truly regal and commanding than when, deputizing for the King during his illness, she took the salute at the Trooping the Color ceremony on Horse Guards Parade.

Just once she glanced up at the window where little Prince Charles was watching excitedly with the Queen and Princess Margaret, but not the faintest flicker of a smile passed across her face. In that moment she was the King's deputy—a soldier on parade—our future Queen.

And there is the story of how she chanced to appear in the ward-room of the *Magpie* when some of her husband's fellow officers and their wives and friends were discussing the theft of the Coronation Stone. They all agreed that it was just a prank and rather amusing at that. Then, from a corner of the room came a quiet voice that is incredibly like the Queen's and had a ring of strong conviction in it. "I do not think it is funny at all," said the Princess. Like her husband, Princess Elizabeth has the courage of her convictions.

It is no mere platitude to describe her, in the words of Sir William Gilliatt, the doctor who attended her at the birth of both her children, as "the ideal of young womanhood and motherhood." She is probably the hardest working young woman to be found in the Commonwealth today.

And of all the charming and well deserved compliments she has heard paid her, the one the Princess likes best, I am convinced, is the heartfelt wish of her husband that his daughter, Princess Anne, should grow up "*just* like Lillibet."

ALISON BARNES, *writing from London, is a frequent contributor to* SATURDAY NIGHT, *recently with an article on Princess Margaret.*

FAMILY OCCASION: A recent intimate scene at Balmoral Castle. The King holds handle of Princess Anne's pram while the Queen, Elizabeth, Philip and Margaret watch Prince Charles ride ornamental deer.

DEPUTIZING for King during his illness, Princess Elizabeth takes salute in ceremony at Horse Guards' Parade.

SUMMER CRUISE: Prince Philip on the deck of his former command, frigate *Magpie*.

ROYAL CHILDREN AT PLAY. Princess Anne reaches for a flower while brother Prince Charles relaxes.

CANADA'S BIG THREE at NATO Conference of Economic, Foreign and Defence Ministers: Pearson (External Affairs), Claxton (Defence), Abbott (Finance). —CP

DEVELOPING ATLANTIC COMMUNITY

NATO NEEDS CENTRAL AUTHORITY

by Michael Barkway

"WHAT HAPPENED at Ottawa," say the pessimists, "is that an irresistible force met an immovable object; and they appointed a committee to put things right."

The force which they say ought to be irresistible is the pressure of the military leaders for more guns and more men more quickly. The object that seems to be immovable is the firm determination of European Governments not to let the defence program crash through the thin ice of economic tolerability.

The only possible reconciliation between the present military pressure, exercised almost exclusively through Washington, and the economic pressure, exercised most vocally through Hugh Gaitskell and Rene Mayer, would be through large-scale use of the one postwar solvent—U.S. dollars.

But the Congress was in the very act of cutting down the Administration's foreign-aid appropriations. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, whose views are as resolute as they are limited, uttered dire imprecations—privately—about the British and Europeans always coming to him for help. And the American press got hold of the story and printed it. But if Snyder meant what he said, and was correctly reported, he was quite adrift from his colleagues on the delegation. By and large the U.S. Administration well knows that more aid is going to be very difficult to get; but they also know that it is essential.

At this point it was inevitable for the Atlantic Council to ask whether the military pressure ought to be irresistible. The espousers of the military cause—Washington men—did themselves a very bad turn here. They told American correspondents about a supposed "very urgent request" from General Eisenhower for increased forces. They got headlines in the American—and in some Canadian—papers. They also advertised themselves as trying to bring pressure to bear on the Council by means which every delegate knew to be phony. General Eisenhower had no report before the Council except printed comments on the Standing Group report which had been on every minister's desk for weeks. The military question was always intended to play a very secondary role at this conference. The only conceivable argument for having Eisenhower here would have been to stop other Americans using his name as a support for their own particular cause.

One result of this blundering military pressure from Washington was to start a wave of talk about the shortcomings of the Standing Group. This consists of an American general representing General Bradley, the French General Ely and the British Air Chief Marshal Elliot, sitting in the Pentagon building in Washington. General Eisenhower reports to it. It is formally inferior to the civilian Council of Deputies which meets in London. But in practice it declines to report to the Deputies. At present the Generals speak only to Admirals, and the Standing Group speaks only to God.

IN COUNTRIES like Canada, where the military leaders have not attained an aura of sacrosanctity, this situation has caused concern for some time. In the dilemma in which the Atlantic Council found itself many delegates started asking whether the reports, estimates, plans and requirements of the Standing Group were really sacrosanct.

On the other horn of the dilemma it was much the same business, Gaitskell and Mayer had formidable cases to show why their countries were headed for ruin if the defence effort was pressed much further without more outside help. But the only evidence from genuine NATO sources was in the reports of the Financial and Economic Board and the Defence Production Board. Both were painstaking, expert studies. But a committee of expert officials from 12 countries does not produce definite conclusions: certainly the FEB didn't and hadn't even had time to.

Here then were three essential jobs to be done. The Council couldn't do them itself. Nor, it seemed, could the Deputies. So the Big Three powers between them dreamed up the idea of "The Wise Men". They really wanted not just Wise Men but archangels. The original proposal from the French was that the job should be given to the only human archangel known to be extant—General Eisenhower. This was turned down; Eisenhower already has an archangel's job to do.

But the idea stuck: to appoint a temporary committee which could do the three essential jobs. Namely, to find out whether the military estimates were really irresistible; whether the economic objections from Europe could be met; and, if they found that the irreducible minimum of military requirements was still more than the economies of Western Europe could stand, to be able to impress Congress with the need to vote funds next year.

Hence the rush. Their report must be in by the end of November or it will be too late to influence the U.S. Budget which President Truman has to present early in January.

The heartening thing, which the pessimists overlook, is that this is the first time the Atlantic Council has faced its military problem in the realistic light of Europe's actual situation—psychological, political, economic and financial. And that is straight gain—an entirely new step in the development of NATO.

BUT THERE WERE also some warnings signs—of an entirely different kind from those which the pessimists saw—hanging out in Ottawa. Again and again journalists would ask anybody they could find whether such-and-such a question had been discussed; and the answer would be: "No, it hasn't been raised in the Council." Yet in fact it was the question which was occupying almost the whole attention of Acheson, Schuman and Morrison and their Cabinet colleagues. For all the enforced secrecy, and all the uniformed guards at the doors, the Council Chamber was too public a place for the Big Three to discuss their serious problems. More than ever before at the NATO meetings, the Big Three fixed things up in private and then went to the Council for approval.

The Council didn't always approve. Apart from the expected Scandinavian objections to admission of Greece and Turkey, which were not pressed, the Council rebelled at Big Three deci-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52

APPLEBAUM SCORES

MOVIES, MUSIC AND MAGIC

by Gerald Pratley

IN 1946 a Canadian composer, Louis Applebaum, was busily at work in Ottawa, writing music for National Film Board productions, when he received an invitation from Hollywood to compose the score for the motion picture, "Tomorrow the World." In March of this year, while in New York completing the music for his fifth Hollywood feature film, he received an urgent call to proceed immediately to London, to compose music for one of the three stereoscopic films shown at the Festival of Britain (and at the Canadian National Exhibition).

—Sarra, Inc.
LOUIS APPLEBAUM

Thus, in the short span of five years, Louis Applebaum has achieved the unique distinction of being not only the first Canadian composer to write music for important Hollywood films, but also one of the first composers, Canadian or otherwise, to compose for a stereoscopic motion picture.

The signal honor of being asked to go to London to work on a stereoscopic film is well deserved. For years this quiet-spoken and earnest composer has been concerned with experimental musical sounds. One aspect of this is the production of new musical effects through building his music from various ordinary musical sounds. He does this in a film cutting room where by technically manipulating and "distorting" he achieves ingenious and highly pleasing forms.

There are many films which call for weird or special effects far beyond the range of an orchestra, and it is in such films as these that Louis Applebaum's techniques become a practical possibility. The imaginative animated sequences in the NFB's recent cancer film were accompanied by this kind of musical treatment.

The film which Applebaum went to work on in London was made by another brilliant Canadian, the experimental-film maker and artist Norman McLaren, who is delightfully abstract-looking himself and who has achieved an enviable reputation in England and Europe. His genius has been in reproducing both sound and image by painting directly on to film, thus dispensing with the need of a camera or recording apparatus. A rare combination of scientist, mathematician and painter, McLaren, working in freedom and security at the NFB, has gone so deep into the complicated technique of film-making that he is virtually a pioneer in what promises to be a new film idiom. He has given the title of "Around Is Around" to the stereoscopic film he was commissioned to make for the Festival of Britain. It runs about ten minutes and its subject is a ballet in abstract.

Applebaum, though he now divides his time between London, New York, Hollywood and Toronto, was born in the latter city in 1918. After attending Toronto schools he became a teacher of the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto. In 1940 he went to New York for further study under such masters as Roy Harris and Wagenaar, gaining knowledge that was to earn him two awards from the Canadian Performing Society for original compositions. In 1942 he first joined the staff of the NFB as a composer.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

—Columbia
APPLEBAUM'S music career has included the composing of scores for five Hollywood films, including the forthcoming picture "The Whistle at Eaton Falls."

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The rest of the story is one of travel, constant hard work and increasing powers of creation. After "Tomorrow the World" and the "Story of G. I. Joe" (both recently reissued), he went to New York from Hollywood to work on documentary films for the United Nations, various U.S. Governmental Departments, sponsored and educational films, Hans Richter's "Dreams That Money Can Buy" and the *March of Time*. He also continued to score NFB productions. What spare time came his way was usually spent in lecturing and speaking, and visualizing the day when there would be more opportunities for using experimental sound. In 1948 he came close to establishing a music-film library of America, but this failed through lack of support. The idea is now under active consideration by UNESCO. In 1949, after having gained valuable experience in film technique (which few film composers are able to do), he and his wife returned to Toronto to do music for radio and for commercial films made by Audio-films, a Toronto firm. Hardly had they settled when he received a commission from Louis de Rochemont, to return to New York and write the score for "Lost Boundaries." This done, he again came back to Toronto to write for the CBC and continue with the National Film Board. Among his recent Canadian films are, "Challenge—Science Against Cancer," which gave him the chance to experiment and create music by experimental means, and "A Friend at the Door," dealing with social service in British Columbia. His next commission came from MGM who asked him to score "Teresa," an important film directed by Fred Zinneman in Italy and New York, and introducing the Italian actress Pier Angeli. With work completed he left New York for Toronto and came back to work on NFB films, including one about the Toronto Opera School. This was followed by an outstanding score for the CBC's radio dramatization of "Hamlet." He also scored the University of Georgia's documentary dealing with VD and entitled "Birthright." His next New York commission arrived early this year and came from his friend Louis de Rochemont who had completed another film, this one for Columbia called "The Whistle at Eaton Falls," but which has not yet been released. It was while completing this score that he received the invitation to fly immediately to London to work on the stereoscopic films.

Louis Applebaum holds a place unique in Canadian culture. He has succeeded in a highly competitive field of endeavour for which there are few opportunities in Canada, and has done so without surrendering his artistic capabilities to the wholly commercial aspects of film making. He can be proud of the fact that he has never applied his remarkable talents to any but the worthiest of films. His five Hollywood features have all been intelligent and important productions dealing with serious problems.

In making a fine name for himself in Canada, Europe and the United States (and especially the latter) he has never resorted to working in that which is inferior and second-rate, and in achieving fame he has never forsaken the country in which he was born. Louis Applebaum feels that if producers think sufficiently highly of his talents they will not hesitate to send for him. Judging by the number of trips he makes to New York, they send for him often.

NEW DEPTHS

STEREOSCOPIC or three-dimensional films differ from ordinary films in that *two* separate tracks are used instead of one. The two tracks—one for each eye—look at the same scene from different angles, the way our two eyes do.

The popular method of obtaining such films—they've been known for years—is to use a stereoscopic camera (two lenses) to photograph a *solid* scene simultaneously from slightly different viewpoints.

The problem in producing three-dimensional animated films, however, is that the drawings to be animated are flat, not solid. Even when photographed with a stereo camera, they still come out flat.

The artist and innovator, Norman McLaren approached the problem by preparing two sets of flat drawings, one for each eye, the perspective of each being slightly different. By controlling the differences of perspective in the left and right eye visuals, he was able to locate his subject matter behind the screen, on the screen, in front of the screen—in short anywhere.

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His name is known wherever congenial folks get together . . . for Captain Morgan is Canada's largest selling rum. Thoughtful hosts keep both brands of Captain Morgan Rum on hand—Gold Label, rich and full-bodied . . . and Black Label, extra smooth and flavourful. Both are superb blends of carefully selected rare old rums.

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Blended in Canada from Carefully Selected Rare Old Rums by Captain Morgan Rum Distillers Limited.

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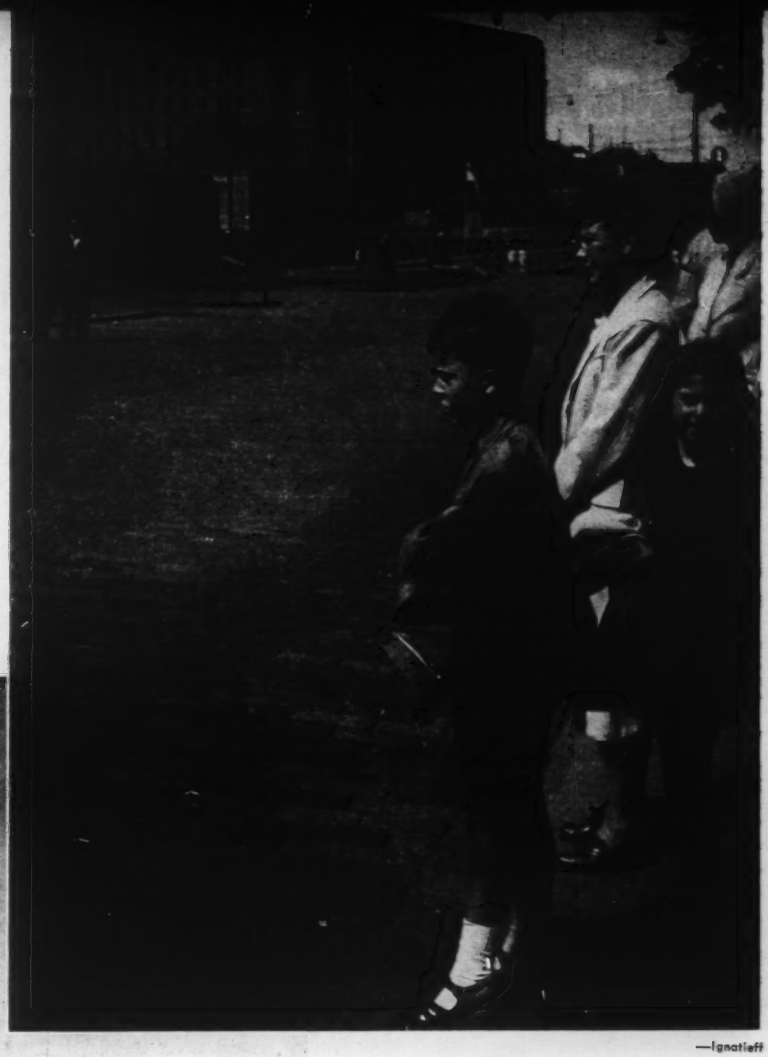
Extra smooth and flavourful

RUSSO-FINNISH RELATIONS

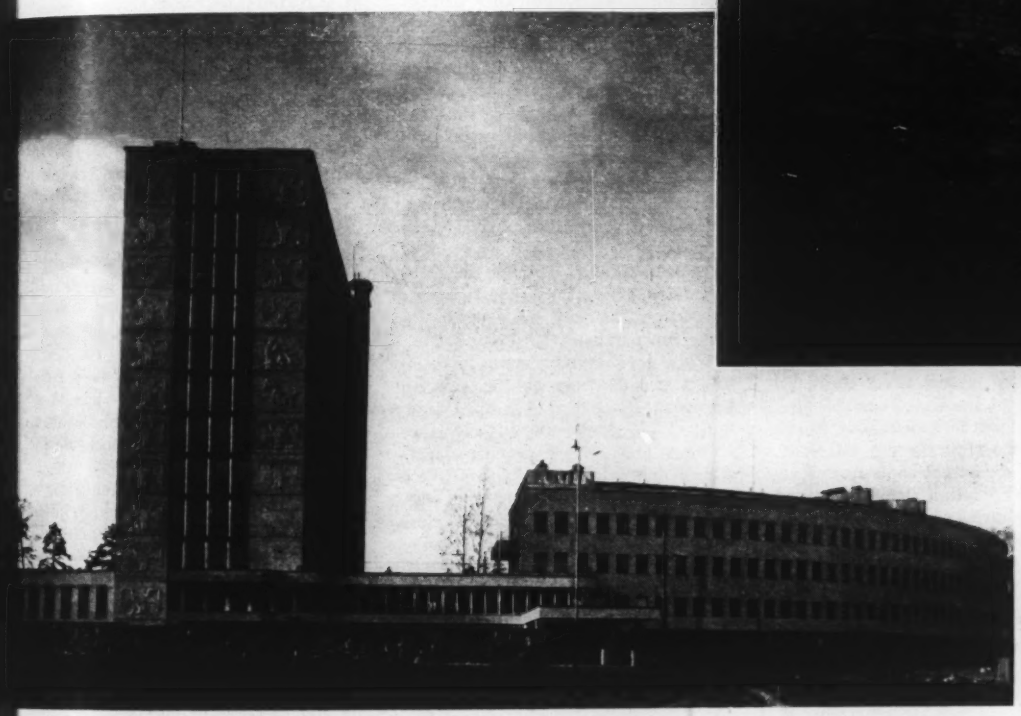
NO WAR-JITTERS IN FINLAND

by Nicholas Ignatieff



—Ignatieff

FINNS are facing a future of recovery with a belief in lasting peace as solid as the Diet building, which houses Parliament, in Helsinki.



—Pietine

POSTWAR building springs gracefully from her ruined earth. Children's Welfare centre in Helsinki is example of Finnish stone artistry.

DO THE FINNS feel apprehensive about their Soviet Neighbor? Why do they assume that wiping the reparations slate clear will in fact end the last vestige of formal bondage to Russia?

The fact is there is less apprehension in the air of Finland than almost anywhere else in the world today. Certainly much less than there is in North America. Undoubtedly this is largely due to the phlegmatic nature of the Finns themselves. They are not given to talk or worry. They are an undemonstrative, quiet and tough people with great natural dignity and self-respect.

Perhaps this observation by a young Finn hit close to the mark: "Finland has lived with the Russian problem for more than 300 years. We are used to it and don't let it get us down." But the reply of a charming girl student may go even deeper: "In Finland we have so much to do and life is so very interesting—we have no time to sit and worry—we just go out and *do*."

On all sides one sees taking shape imaginative and ambitious plans which usually manage to combine utility with beauty: Beauty—the keynote of which is simplicity and sincerity. In and around Helsinki, in Central Finland, as well as in Lapland, devastated by the Germans in their last retreat, we saw housing, schools, plants, hospitals and civic buildings in course of construction or recently erected on a scale that would do credit to Canada with its infinitely greater resources. In the opinion of competent architects Finland probably leads the world in architectural design at the present time. They know how to use space and materials to the best advantage.

The new children's hospital in Helsinki and the child welfare centre named after Field Marshal Mannerheim, are masterpieces of thoughtful design where intimate atmosphere for children has not been sacrificed to size and efficiency.

IN FACT, the Finn refuses to become so obsessed with the material demands and stresses of the hour as to forget his love of beauty and enjoyment of the simple and beautiful things. He plans for permanence and he moulds with a reverent appreciation for the character of Finland's natural beauty. No other country has so impressed me with the instinctive comprehension of the people of their own land and a reverent love for it. The people and all they do and build seem utterly in harmony with the land itself.

That is probably the key to the sincerity, reserve, frankness and simplicity of the Finns themselves. There is nothing complicated about them; they avoid posing and the bluster and playing for effect which is characteristic of some other peoples. The Finnish homestead is simple, neat and clean. Whether in country or town the Finn loves flowers and keeps them around him—in his home and on his balcony—for his climate is too harsh for the more pretentious garden of Europe.

But it is in his care and love of trees that the Finn's reverence for his Nature is to be seen at its best. Trees are the basis of Finnish economic life and he has conserved and cherished them through the centuries. From the outskirts of Helsinki to the limit of tree-growth in Lapland Finnish forests are a thing of beauty—trees straight and tall, well spaced and with little underbrush.

Of even greater relevance to Canada are the colonization policies and methods which the Finns have devised in the resettlement of some of the 400,000 refugees from Eastern Karelia, the part of Finland ceded to Russia at the end of the war. The immensity of the problem can be gauged from the fact that this flood of homeless refugees without resources constitute over ten per cent of the whole population and that Finland has virtually no free arable land. The average farm in Finland consists of some 15 or 20 acres of arable ground and perhaps 60 to 200 acres of forest. There were no more than 400 farms in the country which contained over 225 acres of arable land per farm.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

WORLD AFFAIRS

"ATLANTIC COMMUNITY" IS BORN

by Willson Woodside

THE GREAT EVENT of the Ottawa Conference was the birth of the Atlantic Community. In Washington two and a half years ago the nations ringed about the North Atlantic gathered together to form a military alliance for self-defence. Into the treaty there was written, however, an article about seeking to eliminate economic conflict between themselves and bringing about better cooperation and understanding. It has been called the Canadian article, and it was supremely fit that it should have borne fruit in Ottawa.

The men who undertook to extend the military alliance into a wider political and economic community are not pie-in-the-sky idealists. They are practical men acting under the heavy pressure of events. They are finance ministers who experience every day the way in which the economic barriers that divide the Atlantic partners from each other hamper their common defence. They are defence ministers who see that 11 separate armies (Iceland has none) are not equal to one united army, and who are particularly plagued just now by the problem of standardized arms.

They are foreign ministers who are plagued by such unilateral policy decisions as the recent American negotiations with Franco Spain, who want to be consulted more often and develop a common policy for the Atlantic group, at least in important matters.

Bringing these three different groups together in one council—another Canadian initiative—brought all of these difficulties and desires to play against each other. After a week-end of private talks and two days of discussion, mainly of the difficulties in increasing the tempo of rearmament or even supporting the present effort, the feeling seemed to develop spontaneously that closer integration was the only answer.

It was very noticeable that the meeting was a "family affair." Many of the national delegations had been conferring together on questions of life and death for a full ten years. Others, like the Italians, fit in easily enough when they are led by men of the calibre of a de Gasperi or a Sforza.

It would be no use pretending that there were not differences and jealousies. As in most family councils, people spoke rather frankly. The poorer members called on the wealthy relative to carry more of the weight, while the rich ones thought that the others weren't shifting for themselves as well as they could. It may even be that some of the striving towards closer unity came from a subconscious feeling of the weaker members that if they didn't join in a union now they might soon find themselves being dragged along willy-nilly behind the leadership of the United States, already more powerful than all of the others put together.

The idea of balancing the U.S. within the Atlantic Community by going ahead first with a union of the European members still has a strong appeal to many of the continentals. There is a lot to be said for European unity, and welcome progress has been made towards this goal through the establishment of the Council of Europe, the Schuman Coal and Steel Pool Plan and the project for a European Army (all, by the way, mainly French initiatives). But in a discussion of this very subject at Strasbourg last May, the British Conservative delegate Robert Boothby made a significant point.

"The countries of Western Europe," he declared, "have already made successive transfers of national sovereignty under the Atlantic Pact, greater in scope and significance than any they have made to each other in the Council of Europe." If a European Army is under way, he might well add today, it is more as a NATO project pushed by Eisenhower and the Washington authorities, than as a Council of Europe project, even though it was first proposed at Strasbourg.

Driving the point home for Britain, Glenvil Hall, a Labor Party delegate said in the same debate that "Atlantic unity is more possible and desirable for the Commonwealth than a purely European Union . . . (which) presents the United Kingdom with difficult and perhaps insoluble problems, for Great Britain is not purely a European power."

The maritime nations Norway and Holland feel much the same way about this question as Britain. Finn Moe of Norway said that it was indispensable that the problem of European Union be solved in the larger framework of an Atlantic Federation. Dirk Stikker of Holland called for a cooperation "transcending both the Atlantic Alliance and the Council of Europe and forming a bridge across the ocean." He has objected publicly against the notion of "a United Europe which will act as a counter-balance against the allegedly predominating position of the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization . . . This viewpoint creates the germ of an artificial division in Atlantic cooperation. To a very large extent the interests of the free peoples on both sides of the Atlantic run parallel."

While to a certain extent there is still a straddle between the aims of European Union and Atlantic Union, the trend is clearly towards the latter as more and more European leaders realize that Europe needs the United States not just as a friend and well-wisher on the outside but as a close and powerful partner and protector.

They have to recognize the contrast between Eisenhower's coming over in 1944 to help as an ally, and his coming in 1951 to organize and command their defence forces and supply much of the armament needed. And they are finding that under such circumstances their own defence budget has become a concern of the Americans as of all the other members of the alliance, just as the U.S. appropriation for foreign military and economic aid has become their vital concern.

—Miller

M. SCHUMAN: The French Foreign Minister who was once a lieutenant in the Kaiser's Army is today a leading internationalist.

They are finding, in short, that they have started something in this Atlantic alliance which is going to take some keeping up with. If Eisenhower is to get things done there has to be a political authority to which he can go for quick decisions. This means that an Atlantic cabinet has to be set up.

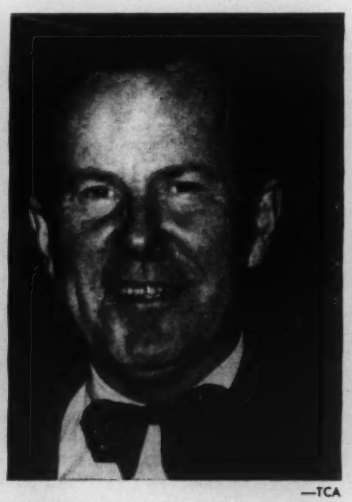
Van Zeeland proposed at Ottawa that this be done by raising the deputies (who meet steadily, in London) to cabinet rank, each in his own government. Stikker wanted to have the Atlantic Council (of foreign, finance and defence ministers) meet much more often. Schuman called for a small "inner cabinet" of three important figures (perhaps Harriman, Gaitskell and Monnet). In the end the small nations all insisted on being in it. This group is to prepare "a balance sheet of military possibilities against economic capabilities." It is clear that the Atlantic partners are groping their way towards some executive organ which will have unquestioned authority and meet in frequent session.

The Ottawa meeting devoted its attention mainly to these economic and political problems. The Rome meeting—delayed some weeks because of the British elections—will run into not dissimilar military problems. Won't it find that the European Army project tends to run on into an Atlantic Army? After all, it is two nations who are not participating in the European Army, the U.S. and Britain, who are now pushing it through and will have to do a great deal towards arming it. Will they find that this can be done effiectively from the outside?

As Churchill said during the war, we are getting more and more mixed up together, and it looks as if it would continue as long as Stalin keeps us scared.

—Miller

STIKKER of Holland: "The Atlantic Community is the ultimate goal, and I am confident that it will be reached in time."



—TCA

PEARSON of Canada: " . . . If an Atlantic Federation is ever to develop, now is the time the solid foundations must be laid.

—Miller

JESSUP of U.S.: "Atlantic Union is, of course, still some way in the future — at least five years." That's only 1956!

NATO NOTEBOOK

IT IS SAFE to say that not a delegate nor a correspondent followed the Ottawa meeting more closely than Clarence Streit, the prophet of *Union Now*, and in more recent years, of Atlantic

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Saskatchewan:

A MATTER FOR PARLIAMENT

AS GOOD harvesting weather swept across Saskatchewan, the one topic of conversation in any rural area was the lack of storage for grain at both elevators and at the lakehead. A lot was moved out during August from rural points but the space was entirely inadequate to cope with the flood of new grain.

Statements by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, always extremely conservative in its remarks, pointed up the issue and demand was becoming widespread for an initial payment by the Government for grain kept on farms because of lack of storage. The question is likely to be a lively issue when Parliament reconvenes in October and many western Liberals are likely to support adoption of some system similar to that adopted in the U.S. where farmers receive payment for storing their own grain.

Incidentally, with the Wheat Board handling the entire crop, the elevator concerns have become little other than storage plants—and have done remarkably well financially from these operations. Farm opinion argues that the farmer who keeps his grain on the farm is just as much entitled to payment as the elevator houses which store grain. It's going to be a No. 1 issue in Parliament and one which should find the west fairly well of one mind, for this Province is depending on this crop, the best in ten years.

HELP WANTED

MEETING in Saskatoon the Canadian School Trustees Association decided to raise funds for research work to delve into the need for Federal aid in education. Probably encouraged by Federal aid to universities, the trustees sensed an opportunity to obtain needed dollars from an untapped source. Such aid, it was argued, would help give all young children an equal chance. Money was required for general educational purposes in elementary and secondary schools. The decision to set up a committee to do research work was along the lines of the research committee of the Canadian Educational Association which met in Saskatoon after the trustees.

The CEA committee brought down a voluminous report in which is noted grave deficiencies in basic secondary education and recommended a much stronger emphasis on thoroughness in readin, 'ritin and 'rithmetic. The findings reflected the opinions of employers and employees, it said. Revision in approach to teaching the subjects was suggested.

Ontario:

TO DO THE JOB

ONE of Ontario's biggest assets is her forests. Some 85 per cent of the land in the province is still owned by the people and 45 per cent of every U.S. dollar coming into the province is from forestry or its products.

To the politicians charged with the administration of this wealth it has always been a questionable asset, however. The forest history of the province is filled with a line of scandals and rumored scandals and there has never been strong public confidence that the forests are being administered in the best public interest.

In 1946 then Premier George Drew appointed, as one of a number of bodies of inquiry he fathered, a Royal Commission to make a broad investigation into forestry in the province. And to make the inquiry he appointed as Royal Commissioner, Major-General Howard Kennedy, a practical forester who had been one of Canada's best-known lumber and pulp men before the war and during the war had gained an outstanding reputation.

The following year General Kennedy presented as his report a document which was widely acclaimed as one of the best public findings in Ontario's history. It pointed out many abuses in present forest practice, made numerous suggestions, some of them quite radical, and generally made a frank survey of the overall forestry situation.

Slowly the Government began to talk more in terms of integrated logging and sustained yield, which were two of the main recommendations in the report. This spring it appointed a nine-man advisory council, which the report had recommended, and announced General Kennedy himself as one of the members.

—CP

GENERAL KENNEDY: Gets the job.

A short while ago, after the General had returned to Canada after a year overseas for the United Nations, it announced that the Doyle Rule of timber measurement was being dropped, another strong recommendation.

Last week it made the most important announcement of all. As part of the provincial program to give Ontario the best forest administration in the world it had secured the services of the General himself. He was being retained as a full-time consultant to the Department of Lands and Forests.

Manitoba:

LOOK, NOT LEAP

JAYWALKING has become a lost art in the city where it flourished vigorously for so long. Winnipeggers, who until this spring got their exercise scurrying across busy intersections blissfully ignoring traffic cops and wide-eyed motorists, are now almost 100 per cent obedient to new pedestrian regulations.

A year ago only 62.7 per cent of Winnipeggers waited for the red light to turn green before crossing the street. Today, as a result of a by-law which went into force this spring, the percentage has jumped to 96.1.

E. F. Gillies, City Traffic Engineer, says for every ten persons who stepped into the traffic flow in 1950 only one does today.

New Brunswick:

WOLVES WANTED

IF ANGRY farmers are a reliable criterion, NB can look forward to one of its best deer-hunting seasons in years.

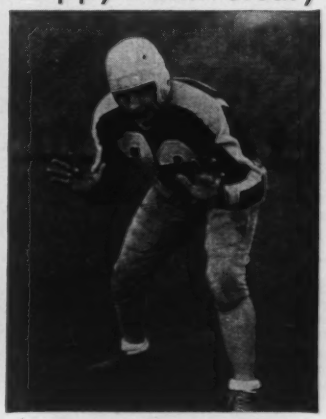
From many parts of the Province come reports of deer families boldly invading vegetable fields, eating and trampling the crops, and stripping apples from low branches in the orchards.

One farmer only 14 miles from

—CP

FOR DOGS ONLY? Following a four-day overland trek from the Hanna district, a herd of 350 range horses arrive at the Red Top plant at Nose Creek, on Calgary's outskirts, where they will be processed into dog food. There were some good quality heavy and light horses in the herd. They were gathered by the Galarneau brothers of Finnegan, and were worth $15,000 on the hoof.

Happy Anniversary



...STEVE LEVANTIS

This fall marks the 20th Anniversary of his first grid campaign. Fans will long remember Steve Levantis whose colourful play helped make football Canada's favourite fall sport. When you're celebrating a victory of your favourite team this fall, remember Labatt's Anniversary Ale! The *lighter, smoother* flavour of Anniversary Ale makes it a natural favourite for all glad occasions. Labatt's Anniversary Ale is a golden brew with all the body and character traditional with Labatt's plus a special lightness and smoothness. Get a case today—it's refreshing at first taste—light and smooth always! John Labatt Limited.

The swing is DEFINITELY *to Labatt's*

First brewed to celebrate Mr. John and Mr. Hugh Labatt's 50th Anniversary, Labatt's Anniversary Ale quickly became a popular favourite. Try it today and you'll know why!

Three Little Kittens Lost Their Mittens

because they weren't marked with

Cash's WOVEN NAMES

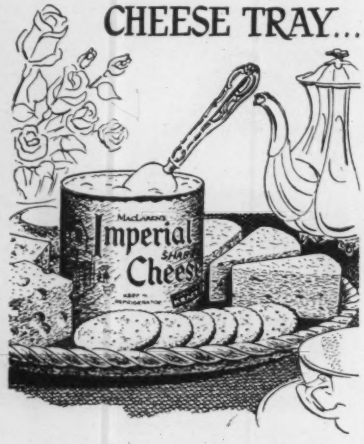
Mark children's clothing and belongings, as well as household linens, and avoid losses at school, at play, or in the laundry. Permanent. Easy to sew on, or apply with No-So Cement. Made in Canada. Order from your dealer or write

Cash's—BELLEVILLE 18, ONTARIO

CASH'S NAMES	3 doz $1.80 6 doz $2.40	9 doz $3.00 12 doz $3.50	NO-SO CEMENT	per tube 25¢

Serve Something Special on your

CHEESE TRAY...



NATURAL CHEDDAR CHEESE

WITH THAT REAL

"Old-Time" Flavour

The place of honour on the cheese tray goes, of course, to MacLaren's Imperial Cheese, Kraft's superb club cheese with the real "old-time" flavour of sharp aged cheddar. No other cheese offers the unique qualities of MacLaren's — that rare combination of nippy tang and smooth, spreadable texture. Since 1891, this old and distinguished member of the Kraft family has been the choice of cheeselovers everywhere.

It takes a year or more of aging in Kraft's curing cellars, under the watchful care of master cheesemakers, to bring this distinguished cheese to the perfect degree of sharpness that connoisseurs demand.

MacLaren's is *versatile* . . . equally delicious in appetizers, sandwiches, or as a dessert. Its piquant flavour is perfect for special occasions, and remember, the *family* loves it too! Keep it handy, so they can enjoy its rich cheddar goodness often in tempting snacks. Cheeselovers agree, MacLaren's is truly a masterpiece of the cheesemaker's art.

MacLAREN'S

Imperial SHARP **Cheese**

"The aristocrat of sharp cheddars"

Made by **KRAFT**

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Practical Professional Tuition
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Saint John says he will be lucky to harvest much from his carrot garden —a big buck deer, which he can't successfully shoo away, insists on nibbling the carrots in broad daylight while he works at the other end of the patch with a hand cultivator.

Farmers are chafing at the strictness of the game law, which does not allow them to shoot a deer, even if it is a destructive annoyance, until the hunting season opens on Oct. 1 for two months. Then the deer, which seem to know the calendar by instinct, nimbly gambol away into the deep woods—if some city hunter doesn't get them first.

"To keep out the deer I'd have to build a nine-foot fence," a Kennebecasis River valley farmer complains. "They can just sail over anything lower than that. I'd rather have the wolves back."

(Few people living today can remember personally the old times when timber wolves ranged the Province's forests. For about 40 years in the last century, because of the prevalence of wolves, not a deer was seen in NB. Now the annual officially-reported deer kill is about 20,000.)

Substantiating the farmers' reports, surveys made by district game wardens for NB Chief Warden C. A. Williams indicate that deer are abundant this fall. Partly for this reason, the Province is relaxing its bag-limit regulations. Hunters will be permitted to kill two deer of either sex; previously in NB they were restricted to two bucks, or one buck and one doe.

Quebec:

HEIRESS?

THERE IS a woman living in a Montreal hotel room waiting to receive $1,500,000 from a man she will never see.

Princess d'Anjou, a middle-aged brunette from France, is cosily ensconced in the Queen's Hotel these days, busily explaining that she is the sole heir to the substantial fortune left by a rich American called "Charles Ross." The story of how she became the heiress goes like this:

Some years ago she read that Charles Ross was going blind. He had been offered eyes from an eye bank, but had refused because he did not wish to use the eyes of a person already dead.

So the Princess wrote and told him he could have her eyes right away if he would look after her 18-year-old son and assure his future. She never had a reply, but about a month ago received letters telling her he had died and left her his fortune.

She tried to fly immediately to the U.S., but hit the snag created by tightened security regulations. The Princess, it seems, had the misfortune to be born in Russia. So she came to Montreal. A reputable law firm here vouches that her fantastic story is true. An equally reputable New York firm also backs up her story. The one troubling factor is that a check on Charles Ross put out by Montreal newspapers has as yet failed to locate any such person of wealth who died in the last few years.

—CP

CALL TO THE BAR. A touch of Old-World pageantry was added to the fall Call to the Bar of the Law Society of Upper Canada by Sir Raymond Evershed, right, Master of the Rolls of England. Here he congratulates Anne Ruth Levine of Toronto, bronze medallist of the graduating class.

Newfoundland:

WALK AWAY

NEWFOUNDLANDERS feel confident they have a real Olympic contender in their walking champion Ferd Hayward, 40-year-old native of St. John's.

He has just returned home from walking away with the 13th Annual National AAU 40 kilometers (25 miles) in four hours, three minutes and ten seconds. This event was held at Baltimore and featured many top-ranking walkers of the United States. Hayward, who has been winning walking contests in St. John's since 1938, was sponsored by a fund raised by the St. John's *Evening Telegram*.

The champion was met at the airport by the Acting Premier, Dr. H. L. Pottle, Mayor H. G. R. Mews and members of the sporting fraternity. Later a parade was held to City Hall where the Mayor gave him the key to the city. Heading the motor parade on a huge truck was the United States Air Force Band from Pepperrell Air Force Base.

The next step is up to Canada's Olympic Committee.

■ Ottawa has sent Brigadier G. E. R. Smith, CBE, to Newfoundland as area commander, replacing Brigadier Michael S. Dunn. Dunn came to Newfoundland shortly after Confederation to establish the Joint Services with Commodore V. S. Godfrey (Navy) and Wing Commander W. Wurtele (Air). Brigadier Smith is enthusiastic about his new command and will soon make a tour of the entire district.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

LT.-COL. J. H. C. WARREN, of Toronto, has been appointed Officer Commanding the 42nd Medium Regiment, RCA.

DEATHS

WILLIAM HENRY (BILL) WRIGHT, 75, millionaire founder of *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, philanthropist and one-time pioneer prospector in Northern Ontario where he made one of Canada's largest fortunes; at his home at Barrie, Ont.

JOHN C. MCDONALD, 68, of Edmonton, trial Court Judge on the Alberta Bench; on holiday in Toronto where he suffered a stroke.

MRS. BLANCHE MOORE, prominent in Toronto welfare work and wife of H. Napier Moore, Editorial Director of Maclean-Hunter Publications; in Toronto, after a lengthy illness.

THE HON. JAMES LANGSTAFFE BOWMAN, PC, 71, former Conservative MP for Dauphin, Man., and one-time Mayor of Dauphin; the first Manitoban to be made Speaker of the House; at Dauphin, following a long illness.

—CP

HONORED. Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi of Italy, left, receives the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Very Rev. J. C. Laframboise, Rector of the University of Ottawa. The Italian Prime Minister attended the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in Ottawa. Later he visited Niagara Falls.

LONDON LETTER

THE TWAIN HAVE MET

by P.O'D.

IT IS IN A somewhat chastened mood that the great Trade Union Congress at Blackpool is carrying on its annual discussions on wages and profits and living conditions and, of course, politics. On the political side there is a special reason just now for walking very circumspectly indeed, the danger of so widening the rift between the Bevanites and the anti-Bevanites in the party that there might easily become, not one Socialist Party, but two—which would be fatal.

How close the balance is between those two sections of the party was made clear by the voting on a resolution to abolish the charges for false teeth and spectacles which the Government imposed. The resolution was defeated, but by a margin so small that for some little time it was not clear whether it had been defeated or not. It was not a defeat likely to discourage the Bevanites much.

The first cold douche administered to the Congress was from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his opening speech. With frankness, courage, and a fine lucidity of statement Hugh Gaitskell did his best to bring the assembled delegates to a sense of the economic realities of the time. He disclaimed any suggestion of a wage-freeze as being too rigid, but he made a powerful plea for moderation in demands.

A Lesson Hard to Learn

To those trade unionists—they may even be the majority—who believe that the solution is to "soak the rich" by taking the money out of profits and distributing it in wages, he pointed out that this would be one sure way, not of diminishing inflation, but of increasing it. And he went on to drive home the "simple truth" that if incomes go up more than production, then prices inevitably go up too. All "very elementary, my dear Watson," but it is a lesson that trade unionists generally find hard to learn.

How far the delegates will take to heart the warnings of the Chancellor remains to be seen. The answer of the miners' leader, the Communist Mr. Horner, was immediately to circulate a demand for an all-round increase of 18 per cent. But other union leaders are more responsible, and some of them have strongly backed Gaitskell's admonitions with their own warnings of dangers and difficulties ahead—shortages of coal and electrical power, of railway wagons and capital equipment generally.

The one point on which no one had very much to say was the fundamental one of increased production. Whatever lip-service the unions may pay to it as a vague ideal, they have set their faces hard against the practical measures which would bring it about, longer hours, labor-saving machinery, bonus payments for efficiency.

The unions are not really interested in the size of the cake. All they really care about is that everyone should get the same cut from it. Not even profit-sharing has any attraction for them. They regard it as a trick to get more work out of them, and to promote inequality among them. As they see it, if one oarsman in the crew, like Ouida's famous hero, rows faster than the others, he merely rocks the boat. They don't mean to let him do that.

WORCESTER RETURN

JUST 300 years ago was fought the battle of Worcester in which Cromwell smashed the army which the youthful Charles II had brought down from Scotland to recover his throne. Very few of the Royalists escaped, except the one that mattered most of all—hiding up among the branches of the Royal Oak, as every schoolboy remembers.

You might think that by now the ancient feud between Cavaliers and Roundheads would have cooled and paled to a mere historic memory. But not a bit of it—not, at any rate, on anniversary occasions. And the 300th is quite an anniversary.

In London the Cromwell Society laid wreaths and conducted a service

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at the foot of Cromwell's statue in Westminster Square—to the considerable astonishment of foreign visitors who happened to be in the neighborhood. At about the same time other representatives at Worcester unveiled a plaque in the wall of a house on the battlefield, thereby arousing bitter feelings among the local Jacobites, who threaten to tear it down or at least cover it with whitewash.

Three days later in Shropshire at Boscobel, where still stands the Royal Oak, in which the 21-year-old Charles spent the for him uncomfortable night of Sept. 6, 1651, surviving Cavaliers have been making speeches and planting an oak sapling from the Royal Oak, with a male choir singing "The King Is Come into His Own Again", and at the same time sending "loyal and affectionate" greetings to our present monarch—to correct any possible misapprehension.

Now that the Great Rebellion has been fought all over again, Cavaliers and Roundheads alike will no doubt go back to worrying over coal and electricity and food and all the other shortages, including the shortage of money to pay their taxes. And they won't really care who won the battle of Worcester.

PERSIAN POISE

THERE IS a good deal of relief in London that the Foreign Office has come out with a flat refusal to accept the bluff of the Persian Government—if bluff it is. So many concessions had been made, so many further advances on so-called "final" offers, that people feared the undignified business of propitiation might still go on. Instead, it has come to an abrupt halt with the official announcement that the negotiations are, so far as this country is concerned, not "suspended" but "broken off".

This is the answer to Dr. Mossadegh's threat to withdraw the residence permits of the British staff still remaining in Persia. Such a withdrawal would mean that in a fortnight the British technicians, some 350 in all, would have to leave or be expelled. But then very few things in Persia happen as officially announced. Besides, Mr. Attlee has made the promise that Abadan will not be evacuated.

HMS *Euryalus* is lying just off the Persian shore of the river to see that so long as the British remain they will be protected. It is a situation full of dangerous possibilities, but in Persia, as in Ireland, "the unexpected always happens and the inevitable never does". Even a reasonable solution might come quite suddenly.

COVETED COVENT

FOR A stranger who comes to live in England one of the oddest features of daily life is the extraordinary centralization of the distribution of food. Vast quantities of food are sent every day to Covent Garden in London and from there sent out again—often to the very districts from which they came. It seems costly and wasteful, and from time to time plans have been made for its improvement. But none of them has ever come to anything. The system has always won in the end.

The Socialists are now tackling the problem as one way to cut down the cost of living. Mr. Dalton, the Minister of Local Government, says that the Government has decided to set up markets for fruit and vegetables in various provincial centres, where such produce could be auctioned off. It sounds reasonable, but already objections are pouring in from the trade, which prefers to go on doing business in the same old way. After all, it is the customer who pays.

—International

VICTOR IN GREECE: General Papagos, defender of Greece in 1940-41 and again in the recent civil war, has won the elections with his newly-formed Greek Rally. With 107 out of 250 seats, he still lacks a majority, so rule will again be by coalition.

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U.S. AFFAIRS

GEN. MARSHALL'S SUCCESSOR

by Kenneth Harris

Washington.

GENERAL MARSHALL has won such a fine reputation throughout the free world both as a man of war and as a man of peace that millions of non-Americans may have started apprehensively at the news of his resignation and wondered what kind of man is this Mr. Lovett who succeeds him.

Robert Lovett, to put it in a phrase, is a thorough Marshall man. He has always tried to follow Marshall's principles and the closest ties of personal trust and admiration bind the two men together.

When World War II broke out, Lovett, son of a railway company director, was a partner in Brown Brothers and Harriman, a well-known law firm with which Averell Harriman, President Truman's international trouble-shooter, is connected. In 1940 Lovett joined the staff of Mr. Stimson, Republican Secretary of War. Because of his Air Force experience—he had been a naval fighter pilot in World War I—he was made Assistant Secretary of War for Air, with his main task the stepping-up of the flow of new aircraft.

And No Rest

When General Marshall became Secretary of State in 1947 he persuaded Lovett, who had gone back into business, to come and serve with him as Under-Secretary. Lovett did so, but resigned simultaneously with Marshall when the General, anxious for some home life, resigned in 1949. When Marshall reluctantly became Secretary of Defence in September, 1950—he felt he was getting old and set June 1951 as the limit of his service—he persuaded Lovett, though with difficulty, for Lovett is unambitious about public service, to come back with him.

Lovett is a quiet, shyish man who shuns the limelight. It is no secret that

—International

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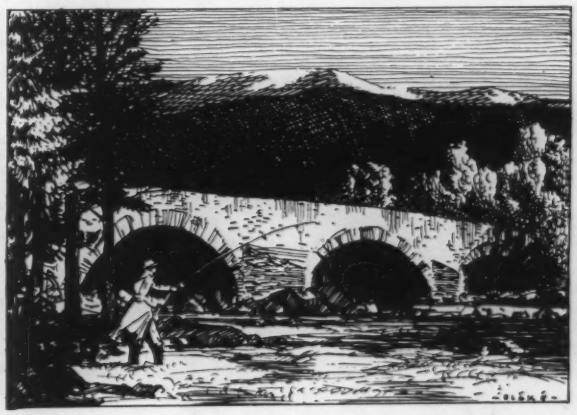

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during General Marshall's year as Secretary of Defence Lovett has really been running the Pentagon. Marshall has referred to him as "my strong right arm" and at a press conference soon after his appointment he said: "Bob Lovett is in complete charge."

Marshall has often said that Lovett did far more work as Under-Secretary of State than was generally known. At a banquet a year before Lovett came back into office in 1950, Marshall said: "I doubt if anybody outside the top positions in the Government realizes Bob Lovett's great services to his country."

When the history of the conception, drafting and execution of the Marshall Plan, Greek-Turkish aid, the Berlin airlift, NATO and the UN campaign in Korea come to be written from the inside it is unlikely that anybody, if General Marshall is to be believed, will appear to have played a greater part than Marshall's aide and friend Bob Lovett.

On the face of it it is unlikely that, though General Marshall will now retire, there will be any change in American defence policy or in foreign policy, on which the Department of Defence exercises so much influence. Civilian control of the Pentagon should be as firm as before. At the same time, it must be remembered that as seen at the hearings on the dismissal of General MacArthur, Marshall's personal prestige was outstanding with Republicans and Democrats alike. The same cannot be said of Lovett, who is still not a big figure in the national consciousness.

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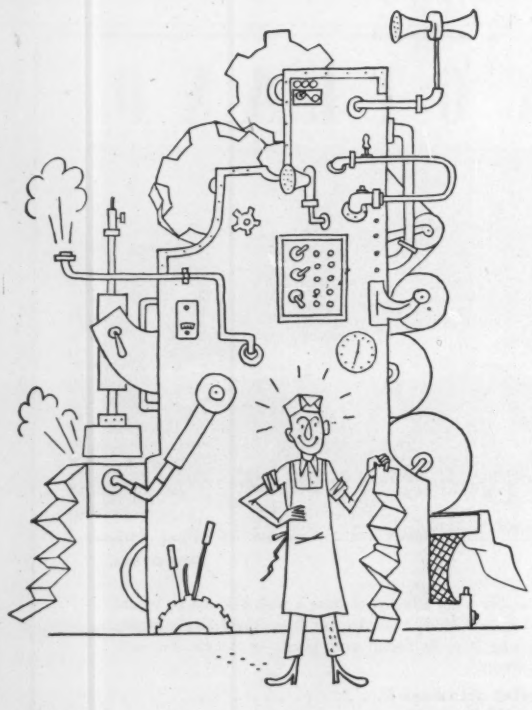

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COMEBACK

NEWS of General Marshall's resignation has not entirely driven from the newspapers references to his great friend Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

The praise which Mr. Acheson has received both from individuals and the press for his handling of the San Francisco Conference has brought open speculation that the tide of public opinion may now turn towards instead of away from him.

This kind of speculation has been greatly stimulated by the tribute delivered to the Secretary of State on the floor of the Senate by Senator William Knowland, of California. Senator Knowland, a strong Republican, the recognized spokesman of the "China Lobby" in Congress, and long a bitter critic of Acheson's China policy, now says that Mr. Acheson handled himself in a superb manner in San Francisco.

It is certain that Mr. Acheson will have done himself no harm by the excellent display he put up in handling Gromyko, and lots of his Republican critics will not be able to land blows at him when addressing public meetings as easily as they have so far.

As it happens, Mr. Acheson has had this favorable publicity at a time when the attacks by Senator McCarthy on the State Department are losing much of their momentum. Whether Acheson can make a comeback is another matter. It is not just a matter of how he stands with the public—perhaps they could forgive him for not turning his back on Alger Hiss—but of how he stands with the politicians who control the Democratic Party. These had certainly made up their mind that he was a liability to the Democrats and should go if President Truman could be persuaded to part with him. It would still take more than a few days of pro-Acheson comment to make them change their minds. In any case, those people who have wished that Mr. Acheson could be more powerful in his own country should be careful not to hope for too much from any tide that sets in the Secretary's favor.

TAKE Senator Knowland, for example. He is delighted with this conference which rules out Communist China from signing the Peace Treaty; which has not asked Japan to recognize the Government of Peking; and which does not so far inconvenience in any way his friend Chiang on the island of Formosa. It is now quite possible that Japan will recognize the Nationalist Government on Formosa—which would suit Senator Knowland (who, to do him justice, is quite direct in his opinions) down to the ground.

No wonder he thinks Mr. Acheson did a fine job at San Francisco; and no wonder he is anxious to come out openly and say so; it was, in fact, in a speech urging the Senate to ratify the Treaty that Senator Knowland paid his tribute to Mr. Acheson. Senator Knowland and many other Republicans who have long bayed for Mr. Acheson's blood now think he is doing a fine job because he is at last doing what they have always wanted.

—Observer Foreign News Service

NATO NOTEBOOK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

Union. An old journalist himself—he was *New York Times* correspondent in Rome and in Geneva between the wars—he attended all the delegates' press conferences in his present capacity of editor of *Freedom and Union*.

He had pertinent questions to ask, but they were always practical ones. Streit is no visionary or crackpot, but the most pleasant and mild of prophets. His name will yet be honored throughout the Western world.

OFTEN SEEN in Streit's company was the grizzled free-lance correspondent Edgar Ansell Mowrer, perhaps still best known for his pre-Hitler book *Germany Puts the Clock Back*. He and Streit were colleagues in Rome, at the beginning of their careers, and before Mussolini came to power. My most vivid memory of Mowrer stems from his last day as a Berlin correspondent, in 1933. Goebbels had called him on the carpet, and the rest of us were waiting to hear what had happened.

"Well," he reported, "Goebbels said 'the Fuehrer doesn't like your book.' I said 'That's funny, I don't like his, either.' Then Goebbels said 'You've got till tomorrow to get out of this country.' "

Mowrer has lately returned from a long trip through Asia. Of Nehru, he declared he has never been so disappointed in a man in his life. He also found leaders of other free Asian countries admitting that they no longer understood Nehru. With Schuman, at this conference, the experience was different. Mowrer thanked him for the interview, and then Schuman thanked Mowrer warmly in return, saying that it was valuable to have his views. Whereupon Mowrer declared, "*M. le Président*, this is the first time in my long experience that such a thing has happened to me!"

M. SCHUMAN is surely one of the homeliest of public men, though just as surely one of the most respected at this conference. A bored smile lit up his face, however, when I asked him, in a spirit of Atlantic Community-itis, if there was anything that Canada could do for France at this particular time. He replied, "Only give us your friendship, understanding and cooperation." I said, he had that; wasn't there anything in particular that we could do?

Very earnestly, then, he asked that we find some way to provide France with more newsprint, and that we continue to accept immigrants "from other members." Obviously he was pleading for Italy, since it is well known that the French will not leave France.

ONLY the day before, Signor de Gasperi, that remarkable figure who has outlasted 14 premiers in neighboring France, and given defeated, ruined and Communist-ridden Italy far better government during the past six years than anyone thought possible, had put in a plea of his own on this question. At a press conference in the Italian Embassy which attracted about six times as many reporters as the Ambassador had expected (he had planned, hospitably, to serve them a buffet lunch, and did, in spite of all), de Gasperi was asked if Italy wanted to send more emigrants to Canada. Someone put in that 9000 had come in recent months. To this the premier muttered, unhappily. "But we have a million at your disposal."

IT IS PERHAPS not widely known that Secretary of State Acheson has close family links with Canada. He is connected with the old-established Gooderham family of Toronto, and his name is in fact, Dean Gooderham Acheson. It was only by accident that I asked him about this the first time I met him, but he has unerringly associated me with Toronto on the few occasions we have met since. At the Governor-General's reception on the opening day of the conference, he mentioned that he had just lost an aunt in Toronto, at the age of 96.

I remarked to him, in a political vein, "Isn't television wonderful?" And he didn't conceal his appreciation of the reference to his performance in handling Gromyko at the San Francisco Conference over the first transcontinental television network, which had even brought him public tributes from Republican leaders.

I WOULDN'T for the world hint at the name of the delegate or his delegation, but the secretary of this unnamed statesman handed in the manuscript of a speech which his master was to broadcast, with the query: "How's this for flannel?"

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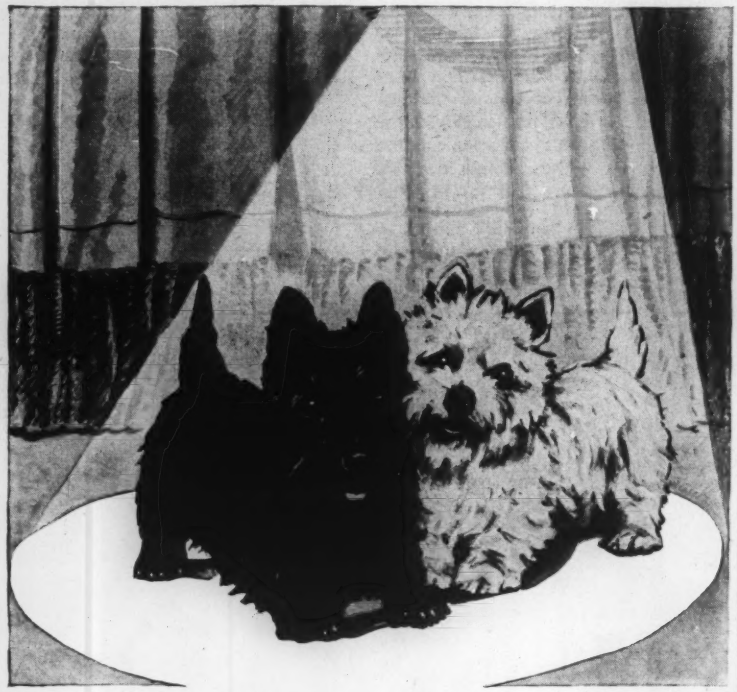

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U.K. ELECTION

ALL SUMMER long there were predictions of an October election in Great Britain; these have now been borne out by Mr. Attlee's setting of the date for October 25. According to the steady swing of the Gallup Poll since the last election, and the opinion of the majority of political observers, this means that it is almost certain that Mr. Churchill and the Conservatives will be back in power in less than a month.

We say "almost", for nothing is certain about such an election. Yet the British Gallup Poll came within 0.6 per cent in predicting the vote of either party in February 1950. It gave Labor 45.5 per cent and the Conservatives 44 per cent; the actual result was 46.1 to 43.4.

The latest public opinion poll figures (assembled in August) show Labor to have dropped steadily over the past year and a half to 38 per cent, while the Conservatives have climbed to 50.5. This is a shift of 7 per cent from one column to the other, and *The Economist* showed in a detailed study

CHURCHILL: High hopes on the hustings.

before the last election that each shift of one per cent means a shift of 15 seats throughout the country.

If people were actually to vote as they have said they would, this would mean a shift of over 100 seats, meaning a shift in the majority of over 200. Labor had such a majority after the 1945 election, in which the popular vote was Labor 49 per cent, Conservatives 38. Making a wide allowance for error or change of mind by polling day, it would be in no way surprising to see Mr. Churchill come out with a majority of over 100 seats.

If such is the outcome, the present Attlee - Morrison - Ede - Gaitskell-Shinwell team will probably be replaced by Mr. Churchill as premier and defence minister, Anthony Eden in the Foreign Office, R. A. Butler as Home Secretary and leader of the House, and Oliver Lyttelton as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

With predictions of a Churchill return in Britain matched by the most impressive statement yet—by Roscoe Drummond of the *Christian Science Monitor*—that Eisenhower has decided to run for the Republican nomination, there is a promise of highly interesting times ahead, with a new era of top-level cooperation.—*W.W.*

If you were a bee, you could, as bees do, use your wings as a fan to cool the house. But while bees are busy ventilating, they can't be gathering honey. So hives with aluminum roofs (ten to fifteen degrees cooler) make bees more efficient. Some day aluminum houses may do the same for housewives.

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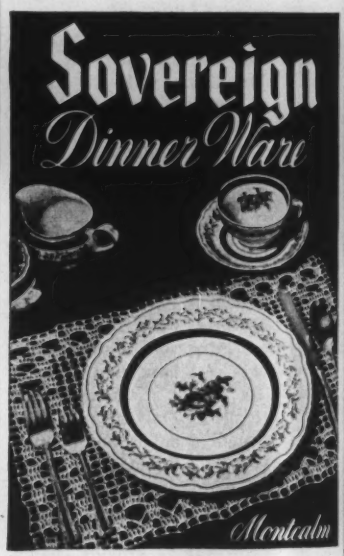

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NO WAR-JITTERS IN FINLAND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

The only feasible solution therefore was to redistribute the land on a basis which would subdivide the larger farms and sacrifice some of the well-tended woodlots, which could be gradually cleared into fields for the new settlers. As soon as the Finns decided on this painful solution, they went about implementing it in their thorough and tidy fashion and with utmost self-sacrifice and patriotism on the part of the people.

Having studied colonization in most of the provinces of Canada for a number of years, I was most impressed with the organization and application of modern and mechanized methods employed to good effect by the Finns. In Finland the people being great individualists employ private enterprise in cooperation with Government agencies wherever possible. Thus the vast undertaking of clearing and improving lands, not only for the refugee settlers, but also for the old farmers who have had to give up some of their land, has been entrusted largely to a private corporation known as the *Pellonraivus* or the Landclearing Company. It now operates all over Finland and has over 200 tractor units employed on clearing stumps, breaking land, clearing rocks, draining both arable land and swamps and making roads. In winter it uses its equipment for snowplowing and logging.

Pellonraivus is now doing most of the clearing and breaking of virgin forest soil. The tractor units move from farm to farm trying to satisfy the immense demand for their services. So far the Company has cleared some 80,000 acres of new land and built 600 miles of road. Social services even in the north are at a high level, not so much through Government action as through Finnish genius for cooperation.

In view of the immense importance of immigration and colonization in the life of Canada this postwar Finnish achievement should be of the greatest interest to Canadians and might well excite their admiration. It is tragic to contemplate that in Canada, a country of such vast resources, where immigration and land settlement have been of prime importance for two centuries, the social conditions along the frontier are still primitive in the extreme and society has found no means of developing a stable and progressive colonization policy. The lone homesteader struggling against raw nature is still the rule rather than the exception, while a wealthy society stands by indifferent to his plight.

With a potential of 350 million acres of estimated agricultural land in Canada, no more than 92 million has yet been improved and 180 million acres not even occupied, is it not amazing that no similar organization to the *Pellonraivus* Company has seized the immense opportunity that such work offers in this country for generations to come? Naturally this can not be accomplished by private enterprise alone and Canadians would not wish the Government to do it all for them. The Finns have discovered sensible solutions through the integration of individual, corporate, community and

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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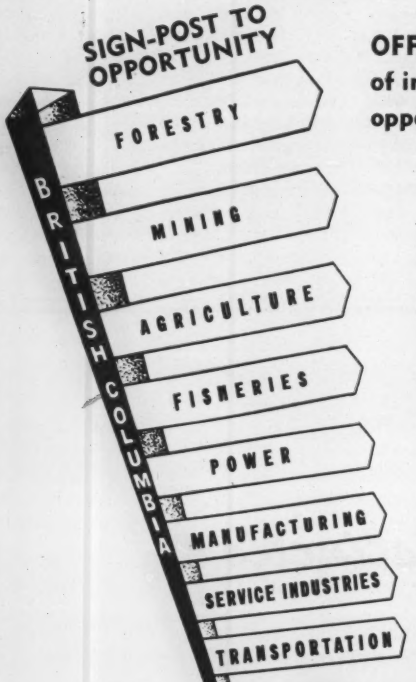

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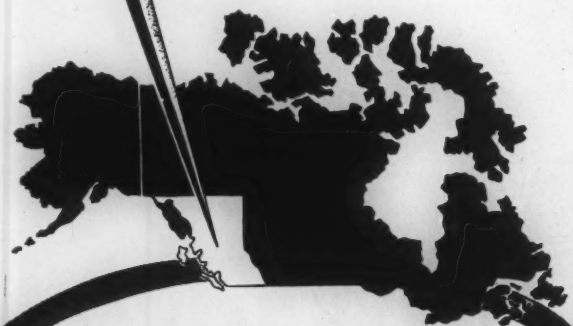

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governmental effort along these lines.

It does not take long to discover that most Finns don't like the Russians. Is it any wonder, for a people so passionately independent and patriotic are bound to distrust the only country that has threatened its independence. But, on the other hand, the Finns are cool, objective and fair.

Individualism

For the face of Finland is turned definitely Westward: their culture, their extreme individualism, their democracy and Protestantism are of the West and they do not hesitate to express themselves on the subject. There is probably more real freedom of speech in Finland today than in any other country East or West. On the other hand the Finnish Press is refreshingly free of propaganda and diatribe. Probably 90 per cent of the news coverage has Western sources.

With regard to Soviet Russia most of the Press and most Finns avoid provocative language but firmly attest their determination to remain free. It is significant that at the newsstands in Helsinki one can buy the *London Times* a day after publication, but Moscow papers are usually a week old.

However, even this Finnish patriotism may not be enough for this small country if Russia harbors other designs. There are many foreign observers who hold that the only reason the Russians have not meddled with the Finns is that they know they could take the country over at any time.

Candidly, I do not agree with this view. Finland would no longer be an easy country to take over without the risk of a world war. And the plain fact is that Moscow has not exerted even the pressure one might have expected of it if its intentions included a major aggression in Europe within the foreseeable future. It is not difficult to see the strategic importance of Finland to the Russians, both from a defensive and an offensive point of view.

No Pressure

But the plain fact is that Moscow has visibly relaxed its grip on Finland since the war, and this in spite of the fact that the whole problem of reparations afforded Russia an excellent excuse to cripple Finland and lead to increasing Soviet intervention in Finnish affairs. Not only have the Russians not made use of such pressure but on the contrary on two occasions the Finns managed to get the Soviet Government to relax the terms substantially both by reducing the total of payments due and extending the term of payments from 6 years to 8, thus giving the Finns a real opportunity of clearing their obligations successfully and finally.

As for the specific reasons for this situation there may be a number, but certainly one is that the Finns have won the respect of their Soviet neighbors as a people determined and united in the love of Finland and independence—a people who are so stubborn that they can not be easily influenced and who will do neither the bidding of Moscow nor of Washington or London—a people who will mind their own business and who can be trusted to keep their word.

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STUDIO ART: A few lucky pupils are invited to attend the school broadcast on art in Winnipeg and paint according to instructions from Gertrude McCance.

EDUCATION

DRAWING'S FUN VIA RADIO

by Margaret Ness

HOW WOULD YOU like to draw a picture of a swarm of bees in a hat shop? Or a picture of a runaway tractor?

That's what children in Grades 4 to 9 will be drawing in the West this year via a radio program called "It's Fun to Draw." It is a series of 11 creative art broadcasts in its fifth consecutive year and sponsored by the Manitoba Department of Education in cooperation with the CBC.

This program and one on Speech Training were pioneered in Manitoba. The latter—with the longest consecutive run (eight years) of any of the Manitoba programs—is now shared by Saskatchewan, Ontario and the Protestant schools of Quebec. These broadcasts are designed to help the children "to use good, clear, pleasant speech."

Prepared and presented by Gertrude McCance, Supervisor of School Broadcasts for Manitoba, the 10 programs include speech and voice training exercises, rhymes and jingles, each with some special speech-training value. Just imagine the fun primary grades will have, reciting in chorus:

Boys' boots are big,
So when boys jump
Boys' big boots
Go bump! bump! bump!

especially as they don't know that they are getting "vigorous lip exercise in the repetition of plosive consonant 'b'!"

Manitoba has 12 different school programs, some running weekly for a couple of months; others, like "It's Fun to Draw", running from October to March. These programs include a series of French broadcasts; social studies ("Let's Go A-Travelling" for Grades 2 to 4 when a little girl, her kitten and a scarecrow doll learn how other people live, and "Hail Manitoba" for Grades 5 to 9 which presents information about the Province); Junior Music broadcasts for primary grades (sixth consecutive year) and for intermediate grades (the latter prepared in cooperation with the Departments of Education in BC and Alberta); poetry appreciation; a Literature series called "Exploring the Book-

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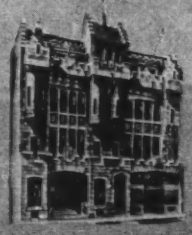
IN ALL THINGS
IS THE BEST OF RULES"

PLAUTIUS



THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

shelf", a joint Manitoba and Saskatchewan program, and shared by the four western provinces; and 18 broadcasts for Grades 4 to 6 about the West, concocted by all four western provincial Departments of Education.

All programs are prepared by specialists in their various fields, and a most attractive book is printed and distributed to teachers wishing to have the detailed material, lesson plans and appended bibliographies. This year's cover design is of geese flying, a reproduction of a crayon batik picture drawn by Joyce Peacock, Grade 7, Earl Oxford Junior HS in Brandon. The technique of crayon batik drawing is being introduced into the "It's Fun to Draw" program this year.

This art series is the brain child of Gertrude McCance. She was anxious to help Manitoba's art teachers . . . many of whom were not gifted art instructors and whose schools were out of reach of art galleries. Too many pupils, Miss McCance thought, were just slavishly copying models.

She took her problem to her old friend, Elizabeth McLeish, Supervisor of Art for Brandon Public Schools. Between them they worked out a formula that, says Jean Edmonds who has worked closely with them since the beginning, "has been stimulating children to turn out original art work that has astonished artists and educators."

Here is Jean Edmonds's description of how the half-hour program works: "For the first ten minutes, the children (Grades 4 to 9) listen, relaxed, to a playlet, a poem or a story filled with visual images. Then the children begin to draw whatever the story has suggested to them. Meanwhile appropriate music is played and some suggestions are offered—not about the subject but about technique.

"For example, after a story about an Indian legend, the children are told that by first using a layer of yellow, then a layer of orange and perhaps red, they can get a true Indian tint to the skin. They are also advised to make the important part of their picture big, to fill in the background carefully.

"The classroom teacher stands by to admire and encourage but is urged to respect the individual techniques and pass on new ideas."

How do the children respond to this method of teaching art? Says Miss Emerson: "Most of the work looks more finished and of generally better quality than the average lay adult would expect and some of it is really remarkable in its originality and execution."

Programs in Demand

The first two years the program was heard only in Manitoba over CBW in Winnipeg and CKX in Brandon, and by transcription over CFAR Flin Flon and CHFC Churchill. Then Saskatchewan was added, later Alberta; and the Dominion Government asked that it be made available to the NWT over the station at Aklavik.

Teachers are encouraged to send representative samples of the children's work to Miss McLeish. These receive comment and some are kept for display. One of Winnipeg's departmental stores regularly devotes a window to the drawings. The Massey Commission dropped in to see a radio session of the program—a number of students are invited each week to participate in the broadcast right at the studio. Besides being a treat to them, they help Miss McCance judge the timing of her instructions as she watches them drawing.

Crayon Originals

I saw a number of these crayon pictures, from Grade 1 Barry Kiziak of Lac du Bonnet whose hockey game was the local rink and a row of stocking-caps-in-air figures behind a fence, to Grade 7 Karen Morrison of Winnipeg whose Indian legend was a fascinating bright orange sun with a red fire on a purple-blue foreground on which were superimposed dancing blue figures with headdress. They certainly are original and a new departure from the old stodgy flowers and fruit.

Manitoba's educational programs are only part of the overall coverage. The other provinces have programs, too, and all are presented on a partnership basis with the CBC. The provinces are responsible for planning the broadcasts and for paying the writers and artists; CBC provides production, technical, network and studio facilities.

The majority of the 1,200 broadcasts that will be heard this year by more than a third of the schools in English-speaking Canada will be provincial. But CBC will also broadcast its regular Friday programs.

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Emerson Nichols China Agencies
London, Ontario

—Vancouver Province

CHARLES COMFORT adds finishing touches to figure of Emily Carr in mural.

ART: BC MURAL

SIXTY FEET OF PROGRESS

by Paul Duval

CANADIAN art has been substantially enriched in Vancouver during the past three months. During the summer, Toronto artist Charles Comfort has been engaged in executing a 64-foot long mural decoration for the city's new Dominion Bank Building at the corner of Pender and Granville. The ten-foot high mural, with the history of British Columbia for its theme, incorporates personalities and symbols representing a cross-section of the Province's achievement in exploration, industry and culture. Opening chronologically with the early Spanish Pacific adventurers, the immense frieze carries its pictorial story into modern times with a life-size portrayal of the late, great Victoria artist, Emily Carr.

With the completion of the large canvas, Vancouver may now boast one of the nation's few important wall paintings. The Dominion Bank decoration also establishes Scottish-born Charles Comfort as the nation's top mural artist. His important panels for the Toronto Stock Exchange floor and bas-relief designs for Montreal's Canadian National Station had already placed him in a leading position in this vital, though neglected, field of architectural art.

It would be hard to find a more representative figure of Canadian art than 51-year-old Charles F. Comfort. The quiet-spoken, scholarly artist spent his boyhood years in the Middle West, pursued his adult career in Eastern Canada, and has carried out commissions and portrayed virtually all parts of the nation. Comfort's position as Professor of Fine Art at the University of Toronto has not slackened his own creative activities. His crisp, carefully organized style of near-realism seems as natively Canadian in form and character as the rhythmic totem poles or a habitant *bateaux* song.

More literal in conception than the artist's Stock Exchange murals, the Vancouver decoration is a happy meeting of creative aesthetic design and factual pictorial reporting. Realistic enough to be comprehended by any student, its color, pattern and design are marked by the art-scholarship of Comfort's varied and long career. The draughtsmanship revealed in the individual portraits which feature the composition shows the insight and analysis which have established Comfort as the best portrait painter in the watercolor medium in Canada.

Vancouver's Dominion Bank mural is a tribute to those with the intelligent foresight to commission it. All too rarely have business or governmental institutions exhibited the wise imagination to harness the creative talents of Canadian artists to the desirable end of making their buildings places where citizens might find some reminders of their national fortune and heritage. Too often, our major structure are composed of blank walls: bleak memoes of the spiritual blindness of leaders who think not in terms of traditions and the future generations, but in terms of the day's returns alone. By such hobbling, the nation lingers in a delayed adolescence in its major attitudes despite an abundant supply of spending money.

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Whether your team wins or loses... there's always good fellowship in the after-game celebrations. A perfect time for a distinguished whisky you'll be proud to serve... Coronation. A product of Canada's oldest distillery, Coronation is the lighter whisky with the finer flavour.

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C-20

THEATRE

REWARD FOR HARD WORKERS

AT LITTLE THEATRE "do's" have you ever noticed Canadians wearing a neat little maple leaf pin, lettered CDA? Take a good look at them. They are the backbone of Canadian amateur theatre. They are Canadian Drama Award winners.

Who is eligible? You may win an Award if you "have made, or are now making, a valuable contribution" to Canadian theatre. Who gives this Drama Award? It began 17 years ago when Major L. Bullock-Webster of Victoria inaugurated the CDA, in cooperation with the BC Drama Association of which he was President.

It still functions from Victoria, under a Governing Committee of which Sir Robert Holland is the Honorary Chairman—a position he has held for he-forgets-how-many years, with only one break during his war service in India.

But back to the origin of the CDA. Fifteen years ago the Canadian amateur theatre was in its "growing pains" stage and Bullock-Webster felt it might get a boost by some public recognition to the men and women who had steadied it over the difficult years. He made contact with other drama institutions from coast-to-coast. The outcome was the setting up of a Governing Committee of influential people.

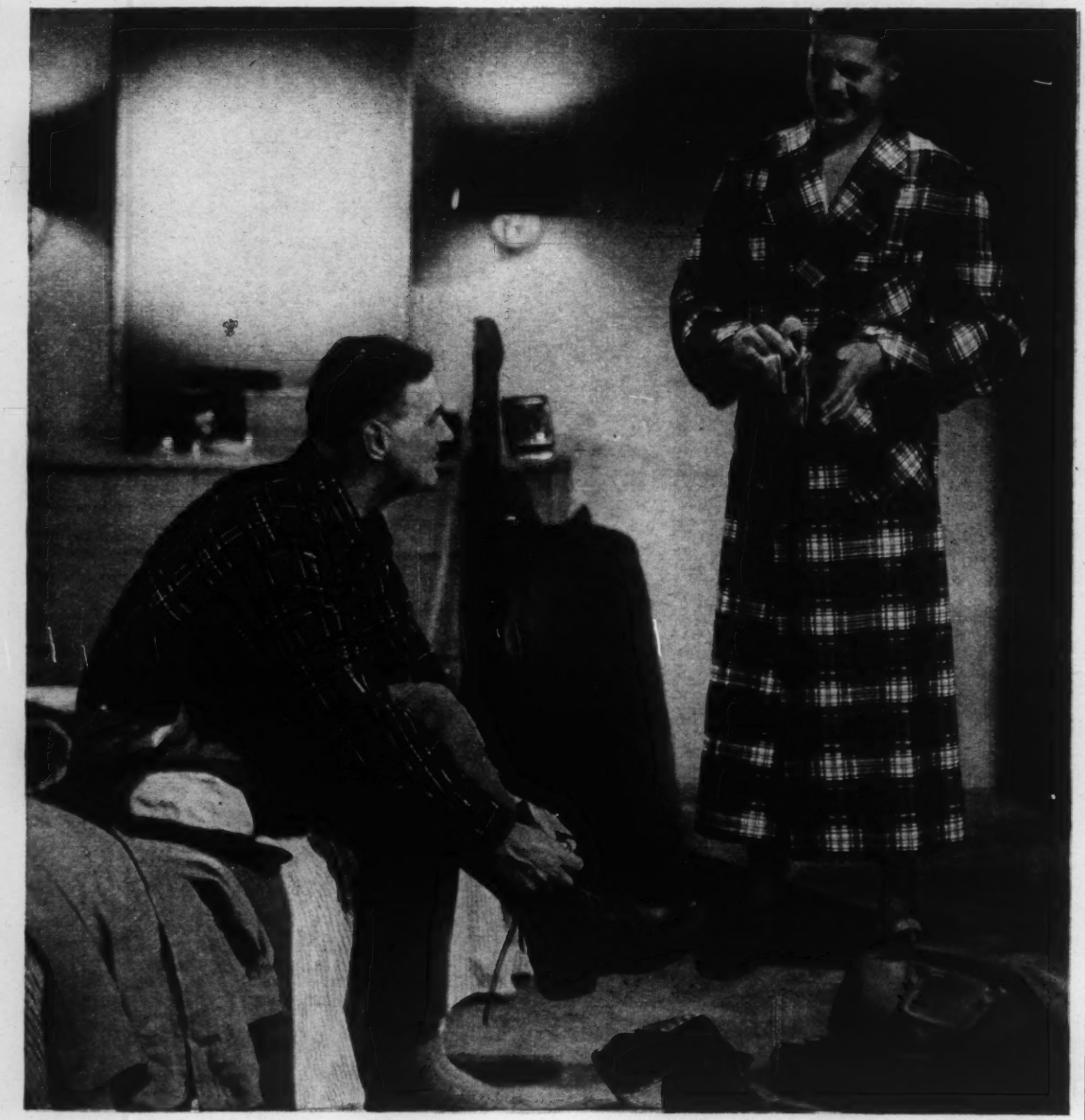
—Carlyle
SIR ROBERT HOLLAND

The first awards—21 in number—went to such well-known names as the late Martha Allan of Montreal, the late Col. H. C. Osborne of Ottawa; D. Park Jamieson of Sarnia, Chairman of the Dominion Drama Festival; E. G. Sterndale-Bennett and Mona Coxwell of Toronto; Lady Tupper and Mrs. C. P. Walker of Winnipeg; Professor R. E. D. Cattley of Fredericton.

The first flurry over, the Committee has not been so generous with Awards; has been even less so since a questionnaire went out in 1947 to all the CDA's and a majority felt the Awards had, up to that date, been too liberal. They suggested that nine should be a maximum; two, a minimum. Actually in 1945 only one had been conferred but 18 had been given in 1946.

The Governing Committee is composed of 11 members, functions under the distinguished patronage of the Governor - General of Canada and of the provincial Lieutenant-Governors; and is assisted —by advice—by an additional committee of 21 and by the CDA-award winners.

Nominations are accepted every September and then the Committee does a long sifting job until the winners are announced, usually sometime in the winter. Award winners are presented with a scroll and a gold maple leaf emblem (*see cut*).



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Oct. 1: "Rowboat Follies" by North Vancouver Community Players.

Oct. 3: "Duet for Two Hands" by York Players, Toronto.

Oct. 9: "Murder in the Cathedral" by Everyman Theatre, Vancouver.

Oct. 11: "The Voice of the Turtle" by London Little Theatre.

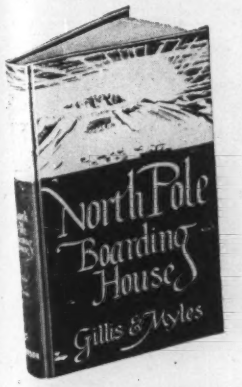
Oct. 22: "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" by Vancouver Little Theatre.

Oct. 22: "Mr. Pim Passes By" by Simcoe Little Theatre, Ont.

Oct. 23: "The Late George Apley" by Ottawa Little Theatre.

■ The Players' Guild of Hamilton, Ont., has bought an 18-room house. Three rooms are big enough for rehearsals; one will seat about 125 and will be used for studio shows. Other rooms will be used for offices, costumes, props and for entertaining. Grand opening is expected early in November. The Guild's 1951-52 subscription list is over the 2,000 mark.

Leading New Books



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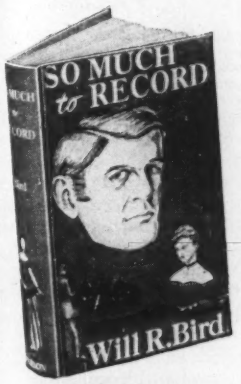
As told by **Elsie Gillis to Eugenie Myles.** A young wife accompanies her meteorologist husband to Arctic Bay. $3.95.



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By **Will R. Bird.** A stirring novel of a ship-building community in Nova Scotia, by a master story teller. $3.50.

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By **John Murray Gibbon.** The canoe in Canadian history. A beautiful gift book with over 60 illustrations. $5.00.

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BOOKS

BURNS WITHOUT IDOLATRY

by R. A. Farquharson

ROBERT BURNS — edited by John McVie — *Clarke, Irwin—$2.50.*

BURNS still remains Scotland's greatest son but as the years pass by, his followers are perhaps more selective in their reading. This new edition contains only some of the poems, songs and epistles of the great bard. Furthermore there is a welcome concession to readers who do not understand broad Doric. John McVie, an Ayrshire man himself, has provided a glossary of the language of Burns on the page with the verse.

This new edition of Burns comes out simultaneously with a new life of Robert Louis Stevenson by J. C. Furnas. Burns and Stevenson stand out as the great Scottish writers of all time. Stevenson was an admirer of Burns but when he pointed out in a study of the poet that the man who wrote "Had we never loved sae blindly," made a cult of wenching, Caledonia was so stern and wild about it that a move to erect a monument to Stevenson in Edinburgh was blocked.

Scotland, Furnas reports, still holds the essay on Burns against Stevenson. The Victorian age tried to forget that the immortal lines: "O wad som Pow'r the giftie gie us to see oursels as others see us!" are entitled "To a Louse."

Stevenson drew up a kind of chronological table of Burns's various loves and lusts and in his essay reported: "He sank more and more toward the professional Don Juan . . . plumes himself on the scandal at the birth of his first bastard."

Towards the end of Stevenson's essay comes superlative praise for the poet's genius but few in Scotland bothered to read that far and the keen Scottish admirer of Burns still remains hostile to the genius of Stevenson. It did not matter that in a later preface Stevenson wrote:

"If Burns, on the facts dealt with in this study, is to be called a bad man, I question very much whether . . . I . . . have ever encountered what would be called a good one."

—Mackay
FROM "ROBERT BURNS"

—Mackay
"EPISTLE TO A YOUNG FRIEND"

The volume is beautifully illustrated with line drawings by Mackay which catch the feeling Burns has left on so many generations of his admirers.

WISDOM WITHIN

by Lucy Van Gogh

THE PAVILION—by Stark Young—*Saunders*—$3.25.

THIS is an autobiography whose events, and the relationships which they signify, owe their interest to the effect which they produced upon the development of a very delicate, subtle and aristocratic mind. It scarcely goes beyond the undergraduate years, but it covers the true formative period. The scenes are laid in the homes of various families all linked in a great clan of Southern gentry more or less ruined by the Civil War and the rise of industrialism—the gentry of the same author's "So Red the Rose."

It is full of wisdom, the quality that grows within the mind as against the knowledge that is acquired from without. If I may pick one facet of this wisdom I think that at a moment when classical education is trembling in the balance perhaps chapter 13 may be the most important. It tells how Young learned Latin under a Virginian "whose belief in this classic culture was inherited and profound and therefore contagious".

Where shall such teachers be found now, even if Latin is to be taught at all? And if the reader share the popular fancy that Virgil and Catullus and Theocritus can be read in translation, let this same chapter undeceive him.

THE SUMMING-UP

by B. K. Sandwell

THE SELECTED POEMS OF DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT—with memoir by E. K. Brown—*Ryerson*—$3.50.

IT IS NOT necessary at this date to spend much space in arguing that Duncan Campbell Scott is of all Canadian poets to date the most assured of permanence. That revision of past estimates was long overdue, but by 1945 it was pretty well established. When critical taste shifted back to a demand that poetry must possess intellectual content Scott's position was assured.

This volume contains all that the ordinary reader needs for a full

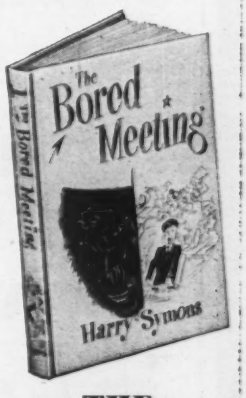
Canadian Humour

THE ROVING I

By **Eric Patrick Nicol.** Winner of the Leacock Medal for Humour. One chapter of this book is included in **Untermeyer's Best Humour of 1950-1951.** Illustrated. $2.25.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

By **Eric Patrick Nicol.** A fourth printing of this immensely popular earlier book of humorous writing is now available. Illustrated. $2.25.



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By **Harry Symons.** Inimitable stories of rush hour streetcars, false teeth, and much more, by a former winner of the Leacock Medal for Humour. Illustrated. $2.50.

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"WHITE MAN RETURNS"

by Agnes Newton Keith

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*What happens when a sensitive girl
must choose between
her family and her love?*

HIGH BRIGHT BUGGY WHEELS

by Luella Creighton

"As I laid the book aside, I wondered at the power of the author, and felt strangely moved that a Canadian woman had written a novel of such merit."
—*Gertrude Green, Editor, "The Narrator*

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N-8

acquaintance with the verse of this fine and percipient mind. But it is unimaginable good fortune that in 1930 Pelham Edgar made Scott acquainted with the youthful student of literature who was then fast becoming Canada's most influential critic, and who never thereafter ceased until Scott's death to maintain close contact and correspondence.

No one could have done more perfect justice to both Scott's art and his personality than is done in this Memoir, the last piece of work from Brown's pen, and the most completely a labor of love. With the chapter on Scott in Brown's "Canadian Poetry" this gives us most of what needs to be said about one of our literature's topmost figures.

CASE HISTORY

by Melwyn Breen

MR. SMITH—by Louis Bromfield — Musson — $3.00.

MR. BROMFIELD has turned from novels of the exotic and the sophisticated to what is undoubtedly meant to be an indictment of middle-class morals and manners. Having seized the mantle of *épater le bourgoisie* from Sinclair Lewis—whose Babbitt he has studied and, incidently, misinterpreted —he launches on a flatulent account (in the first person) of an American Army officer putting his pre-war house in order before he deliberately gets himself killed.

The book is planned along manuscript-found-in-a-bottle lines: Bromfield introduces the memoir and then presents it as it was presented to him. The "Mr. Smith" of the book writes of the spiritual emptiness of middle-class materialism and respectability, about the dullness and staleness of his marriage, his children, his "architect-designed" house; of a sordid love affair, of the country club and of all the things that Sinclair Lewis used to make a novel that meant something.

Mr. Bromfield's Mr. Smith's story is written in a style on a level with the personal case histories in Havelock Ellis. It also has roughly the same content but without the case-histories' purpose. Altogether a highly artificial book from a writer who once turned out extremely readable fiction.

—Lotta Jacobi
LOUIS BROMFIELD

—Lucile Armstrong
FROM "DANCES OF SPAIN"

PRETTY STEEP

by J. L. Charlesworth

WE ALWAYS LIE TO STRANGERS—by Vance Randolph—*Oxford*—$5.25.

LIFE in the Ozark Hills of Arkansas and Missouri is hard. Some of the farms are so stony that two men are needed to plant corn. One pries the rocks apart with a crowbar and the other shoots in the seed with a syringe.

Then too, the region is infested with fearful monsters, such as the gowrow, the high-behind, the giasticutus and the jimplicute. These are all dangerous to human beings, but others of the fauna, such as the razorback hogs, have developed peculiarities of their own that are amusing, but harmless. The hogs in some sections always feed in pairs, one hog scotching the other on the side of the hill so that he can root without rolling over.

Mr. Randolph has collected in this volume a well-arranged selection of the produce of the most attractive species of fauna, the tellers of tales as steep as their native hills. Some of these may be found in folk-lore of other lands, but some seem to be a true growth of the Ozarks. Reading them, one can credit without too much difficulty the story of the Ozarker who lay dying in California, but was miraculously restored to health by breathing the air from an automobile inner-tube that had been inflated in his home town in Arkansas.

WORDS & MUSIC

by John L. Watson

DANCES OF ITALY — by Bianca Galanti — *Clarke, Irwin*—$0.75.

DANCES OF SPAIN — by Lucile Armstrong — *Clarke, Irwin*—$0.75.

THESE are Volumes 14 and 16 in the series of handbooks of national dances published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Dancing. Each book deals in an interesting and informative way with the folk-dances of the country in question, their background, history, meaning and significance.

There are detailed instructions for performing some of the better-known

—G. Douglas Halliday
FROM "DANCES OF ITALY"

dances—instructions set forth with a clarity and precision that would do credit to Arthur Murray himself. The descriptions of movements and figures are keyed to musical scores.

At least as interesting as the subject-matter is the physical make-up of these little handbooks. They are pleasingly bound, most attractively laid out and printed and provided with gay and colorful illustrations. The vivid little water-colors by G. Douglas Halliday in the Italian volume are especially good.

WRITERS AND WRITING

JUST THINKING

SEEMS ODD with Stephen Leacock Memorial Dinners and other recognition of the man who is probably Canada's greatest literary figure to date that so few young writers have known the comfort of his book "How to Write". On its fifth printing, a few years ago, Stanley Walker said in *New York Herald-Tribune*: "most practical, sensible, readable work of its sort." Leacock's theme: "Writing is thinking."

Author Scott Young's son is making a satisfactory recovery from polio.

"Oh, that Lillian would write a book!"

Said again, September 15, when Lillian Foster, Reporter, celebrated 35 years on Toronto *Telegram*. Seven hundred cheering representatives from Government, City, Business, Press gave surprise splurge for newspaperwoman at Royal York Hotel.

Lillian wants to write a book on MONEY: Dead money—thousands of women live on inherited money; with chapter on Chance Money—people who live on money gambled.

Barbara Byam of McGraw-Hill is President of Book Promotion and Editorial Club. First speaker of second season Marjorie Wilkins Campbell, author of "The Soil Is Not Enough" and "The Saskatchewan", winner this year's Governor-General's Award.

Hearts in the writing world have been saddened by the death of Franklin F. Appleton retired head of Collins Publishing House. During his long illness he kept in touch with his many friends. His Christmas season receptions will long be remembered for their bookish, genial atmosphere.

Clare Shipman, many years crippled with arthritis, died in St. Paul, Minnesota. A native of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Clare started her newspaper career on the Toronto *News*; later moving to St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and *Dispatch*. In Canada and the United States she won recognition as an outstanding poet but for some time her output of writing was curtailed by illness.

Sir John Wilson, Keeper of the King's Stamp Collection, has brought an exhibition to Toronto for first Philatelists' International Show ever held in the British Empire.

Sir John is flying back to England to complete his book on the famous collection that came down to King George from his father. Unique of its kind, the book will probably be the most expensive book item of the year to purchase.

Sir John's estate in Scotland, which was turned over to the Government during the war, overlooks Loch Lomond. Incidentally, or maybe because of his knowledge of stamps, Sir John has an amazing grasp of Canada's history and geography.

B. K. Sandwell, Editor-emeritus of SATURDAY NIGHT, has been appointed Editorial Director of "International Journal," the quarterly of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The announcement was made by Malcolm W. Wallace, Honorary President, in the absence of Nik Cavell, who has resigned as National Chairman to look after Canada's commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and Southeast Asia.

"International Journal" was founded six years ago and is the only Canadian publication specializing in foreign affairs. It has the largest circulation of any Canadian quarterly.

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GIVE AND TAKE IN THE FORESTS

by Rielle Thomson

THE FORESTS have, fortunately and at long last, become news. This awakening of interest in the forest is good news to those in the forest industries, even though the operators are sometimes damned. For those who, like myself, depend on the pulp-and-paper woodlands for their bread and butter, these outpourings of divergent and sometimes biased views do reflect a welcome and more proportionate interest in a resource whence flows a quarter of all the primary production of Canada and which generates, directly and indirectly, one of every five dollars in the income of everyone in Canada.

There is one unsatisfactory feature of all this display of interest. Confusion exists. Informed opinion ranges from one extreme to another: from the *laissez-faire* woodsmen who claim that the forests are not endangered, to a more articulate and minute group who allege that we have not a moment to lose if we would preserve them.

Some of the apostles of gloom say that the largest lessees of the woodlands, the pulp and paper mills, are mining the forests; that they are forcing the little forest operator out of business; that they care naught for reforestation; and that they have no intention of operating on a perpetual yield basis.

Sound Situation

What are the facts? Nobody knows the facts regarding *every* pulpwood operation in Canada. But enough is known to state categorically that the overall situation obtaining on the pulp and paper limits is sound.

The wood harvested by all the pulp and paper mills in Canada in the 1950-1951 year was at the highest level on record. But the cut represented only an eighth of a cord per acre over the 140,000 square miles of forest under lease to the industry. All scientific measurements to date indicate clearly that the average annual regrowth far exceeds this figure. In short, these woodlands as a whole have not been overcut, nor is the present cut impairing their total wood resources. They can deliver their present harvest in perpetuity, provided fire and insect losses do not get too great.

This does not necessarily mean that every company is operating on a perpetual-yield basis. The exact situation regarding the wood supply of each of the 130 pulp and paper companies in Canada is known to no single individual. But many of the larger operators have reiterated that their limits are being operated on a perpetual yield basis.

If this be so, why all the fuss about the forests? The fact is that all is not well in the woodlands and that forest-management methods can be improved.

Improved forest management cannot come quickly. Forests grow slowly. And we in Canada have not yet acquired sufficient scientific knowledge and experience to determine with certainty the most effective means of growing and regrowing our forests. Experience in Europe is of small value. In Canada the species, soils, and other conditions differ from those abroad. Moreover, methods which are effective in one locality here may prove unsuited to a forest over the next hillside. And finally, economics, as ever, plays its part in forest management; this explains why the pulp-and-paper industry has now placed the emphasis of its operations on the maintenance of its raw material supply.

What Action?

What then have the operators been doing to better the forest situation? They have taken various steps each in accord with his own needs. Abitibi, for example, operates a mill using more than 20 species including the branches and the bark in the pulping process and has thus made its forests more productive. Canadian International Paper at Hawkesbury is converting its mill to the use of many varieties of hardwoods and has bought tree farms with an initial area of 3,000 acres where work goes on the year round and where forest workers live with their families in permanent houses. These farms provide wood for the mill and also provide knowledge to farmers in the area to help them grow more wood.

On Manitoulin Island, Ontario Paper has purchased extensive freehold limits where it is not merely growing trees in perpetuity, but is also initiating a long-term program designed to reconvert these forests to those species best suited to its operations. In the meantime, species unsuited for use as pulpwood are being sawn into lumber or sold as posts, poles and bolts. This is integrated logging in the fullest sense; a trend which is accelerating.

The integration of logging operations provides problems. Large logs, naturally, are of more value than pulpwood—but only if they can be delivered economically to a sawmill.

Actually, of course, almost all the pulpwood used in the manufacture of pulp and paper could never make anything but scrap or very low grade lumber. Also more wood would thus be wasted; for perhaps 90 per cent of the billets turned into pulp have a diameter of only six or seven inches. In passing, it should be mentioned that a cord of spruce or balsam converted into pulp and paper creates more than $100 of new wealth for Canada, whereas the same cord might only produce some $35 worth of second rate lumber.

The greatest snag to an understanding of the needs of the forest lies perhaps in the fact, not often recognized, that the forests of Canada are generally reproducing themselves satisfactorily. The problems are, first, to reduce the loss from fire; second, to cut so as to encourage reproduction; and third, to learn the cheapest and most effective way of bringing back forest growth on land that has been burnt too often or cleared for farming in places where farm crops cannot be grown. This year, old Mother Nature produced a billion new seedlings on pulp and paper limits. Man could never replant artificially with such a lavish hand. In the northern woods, if you keep the cows off the pastures, you cannot stop the conifers from growing.

While there is a satisfactory regrowth recurring in most pulp-and-paper woodlands, the mills are taking many steps to augment their regrowth. Some are planting trees from their nurseries in areas where, through fires or other special reasons, reproduction has been inadequate. One company's nursery has 6 million young trees.

Individual companies are conducting silvicultural studies aimed at the improvement of their stands. These cover a wide range of woods problems: the effect of thinning of the forests; the effect of mechanization on woods operations; the annual rate of regrowth of woodlands; and numerous other practical problems directly and indirectly affecting their operations.

Forest Lab.

One company has set aside a 400-square-mile forest as a laboratory where, in conjunction with federal and provincial authorities, are conducted long-term experiments to determine the cutting methods that will best combat insect infestation. Other companies are cooperating with the Government in seeding, planting, and growth. The results of these and kindred activities are being increasingly reflected in woods operations.

The quantity of wood cut in any area is scientifically controlled by company foresters. And the industry operates on the basis of rotation of the cut, though the use of partial cuts with a more rapid rotation has been introduced and is expected to increase the total quantity of wood harvested in a complete cutting cycle.

Continuous improvements are being introduced into harvesting operations and are aiding better forest management. Improved dams have not only aided in driving operations in the spring, but have helped maintain water levels and thereby promoted growth. The building of better forest roads and bridges, not only improves transportation facilities, but provides better protection against fire and permits the cutting of mature and insect-infected stands. Fire, insects, and disease, in-

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RIELLE THOMSON *is Manager of the Information Committee of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.*

—Photo by Ont. Dep't. of Lands & Forests

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cidentally, consume more wood than all the pulp and paper mills in the land.

Better methods of forest management have come from research and study. These include the construction of permanent depots or wood centres, and a better rotation of the cut. Mechanization has brought about a better utilization of the forest and, in some types of forest, better reproduction.

In addition to improvements in forest management, the industry is making a more economic use of its wood resources. More pulp and paper is produced from a cord of wood today than there was even five years ago. Better means have been developed for using bark as fuel and more commercial products like alcohol, building tile, tanning liquor, road binders, turpentine, and yeast are being made from what formerly were waste materials in the pulping process.

By using more species, most of the companies have also increased the productivity of the woodlands. The use of poplar is increasing, and recently for the first time it has begun to make its way into the manufacture of newsprint.

Finally in some regions, mills have succeeded in making virtually a complete use of all species. Pulpwood goes to the pulp mill for manufacture into paper, paper-board, building board, and hardboard, other trees are converted into plywood, and sawlogs are turned into lumber. All these and many other improved methods help to maintain the pulp and paper woodlands and to increase their productivity.

Financial Help

In the field of fundamental forest research, the industry provides most of the financial support for the operations of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, where better forest management is under constant scientific study. Operating also under the aegis of the industry is the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, a scientific body of 900 members engaged in the development and application of newer knowledge in woods management and operations.

Aside altogether from motives inspired by the national interest, forest facts and intelligent self-interest have forced the industry to assure its supply of pulpwood in the years to come. No longer are there vast unoccupied forests within economic distance of the mills. And no operator can pick up a $60 million plant and move it to another forest. As a generality, it can be said that in the matter of timberlands the mills must make do with what they have. This accounts for the fact that the industry has unanimously adopted and publicly declared a Forest Policy of perpetual yield designed not only to maintain, but to increase the productivity of the forests.

There is an important human factor affecting the management of the pulp and paper forests. No woods manager in his right senses would permit his limits to be depleted and his mill to become short of wood. The aim of every woodsman is to make his limits more productive than when he took them over. That is why expert foresters are employed by the mills.

"Cut-and-Get-Out"

It is not here suggested that each and every pulp and paper woods operation is nearing perfection and conducted on a highly silvicultural basis. Far from it. What is suggested is that the cut-and-get-out methods of the old-time lumbermen no longer obtain, that the mills have made great strides in forest management and that generally they have an assured harvest in perpetuity; that all economic forces playing on them demand the perpetuation of the forests for future use; and that any management which does not clearly see that its future bread will be buttered only by the proper management of its woodlands is not only blind, but deaf and indeed dumb. And dumbness is not a characteristic of a highly competitive industry. Every mill knows that it will need at least as big a tree crop in 1962 as it needs today. Every mill knows that it must depend chiefly on its own woodlands to grow that harvest. They have taken steps to meet the situation.

In what it is doing in forest management, the pulp and paper industry may be accused of seeking selfish ends. But its selfish objectives happen to coincide with a basic national need, namely, a greater annual forest growth and a greater annual harvest for the future.

—Guy Blouin, NFB

NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION: From growth in the forests, the jobs in the mills.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

MORE WORK, NO MORE PAY!

by P. M. Richards

APART from Communism, inflation is the great issue of our time, and in a way it is even more pressing than Communism; we may or may not have a fighting war with Communism, but we have a fighting war with inflation right now.

We are losing that war so far, and if we keep on as we are going we are bound to lose it finally, because we—and the peoples of the other countries we work and trade with—are not willing to adopt or even to recognize the only course that seems to hold any real promise of providing effective counteraction.

That course is to increase our goods supply as largely as possible without increasing our money supply; to do more work for no more pay. Obviously a highly unpopular, self-sacrificial idea.

The common argument that inflation is produced by too many dollars chasing too few goods and can be cured by increasing production breaks down because such an increase in production ordinarily creates its own additional purchasing power, and even an excess amount of it if extra-wage overtime has been used. Since this is usually the case, production increases commonly have the effect of aggravating rather than decreasing the inflation pressure.

Happy Reversal

In contrast, only a decrease in inflation pressure could result from producing more goods (by working harder or longer) without additional payment for the extra work. Then more goods would be competing for a not-increased supply of dollars. The result would be a decline of prices, or the retention of the existing price level, or at the least, a failure of prices to advance as much as they would have otherwise. Thus the worker would be compensated indirectly, and all consumers would benefit with him. This, incidentally, would be a happy reversal of the present experience, when every wage gain won by a group of workers is at the expense of the consuming public.

Of course employers would have to sacrifice profits on the additional production, perhaps by price reductions or through taxation. No one should be permitted to profit directly from it, except consumers as such.

Admittedly a great deal of our inflationary pressure comes from beyond our own borders, in the inflated prices we have to pay for our imports, now so large. However, it might not be impossible to persuade the United States and Britain and the other nations we deal with, who are harassed by inflation as much or more than we are, to take similar action. But even without it, our own action would lessen the strain domestically.

At present we are preparing to fight a large-scale war if we have to, and at the same time we are trying to hold on to all our recent social-welfare gains and even to extend them substantially. All the evidence suggests that it just can't be done. We ought to surrender or postpone some of those gains temporarily in the interests of maintaining a basically-sound position. And obviously it would be better to do so voluntarily while our position is still reasonably strong than to mess up our defence program and everything else in an inflationary crack-up.

CONTRACTION

PRODUCERS of durable goods such as washing machines, refrigerators and ranges are drastically curtailing their last-quarter manufacturing schedules, in some cases to as much as 70 to 80 per cent below the first quarter of the year. They blame the Government's anti-inflationary credit restrictions and the severe steel shortage, and also the "dumping" of excess U.S. stocks of those goods on the Canadian market.

W. F. Holding, President of General Steel Wares Ltd., in a recent speech in London, Ont., called attention to the extraordinary increases in importations of U.S. refrigerators. In the first half of 1950, he said, a total of 406 refrigerators, valued at $56,000, were imported from the U.S. into Canada. In the first half of this year, no less than 76,000 refrigerators, valued at $12,250,000 entered this country. Last year the United States produced a total of 6,200,000 refrigerators; five per cent of that figure, about 300,000 refrigerators, would represent the entire Canadian market for one year. Holding said that U.S. refrigerator manufacturers had developed a production surplus and that Canada was a convenient and accessible outlet. By putting new names on their products and making slight changes, these U.S. manufacturers were selling their surplus in Canada at lower prices than these goods were sold in the U.S.

Criticism

LABOR unions whose members are out of jobs because of production cuts will join business managements in attacking the Government's credit restriction policy with the reopening of Parliament. The proposal to move temporarily displaced labor in Windsor across the border to Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo will be widely criticized. Canada greatly needs more population, more manpower, and to provide it immigrants are now being admitted in quantities; urgent national requirements like more housing construction are held up because, in part, of the lack of manpower, yet it is suggested that no Canadian use can be found for these out-of-works in Windsor!

Mr. W. F. Holding, in the speech referred to above, after protesting U.S. dumping in Canada also complained about this country's persistence in exporting so much of its raw material production in primary forms. "No country can do what we are doing," he said. "We are digging Canada into

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flat cars and boats, selling it and then buying it back in the form of finished products from other countries. That means we are living on our capital—our raw materials." It also meant, he said, that Canada was not incorporating the value of labor into its finished products; instead it was paying labor in other countries. This column has often said the same thing.

It should be noted that this country is now in stronger position to insist on more U.S. processing within Canada, since the U.S. itself is beginning to run short of many natural resources which we still possess in abundance. But to do that effectively, we need more population to provide a bigger home market and a larger labor force.

So far in our national production emergency, we do not seem to be showing much more imagination in the utilization of our manpower resources than we have over many years with our raw material assets.

EXPANSION

THE OTHER day I went to Chatham, Ont., to see the official opening of American Can Co's newest plant. This biggest can maker now has 34,500 employees, working in 68 factories and machine shops, laboratories and offices in the United States, Canada and Hawaii. Its Canadian division is expanding rapidly and the company now has more than 3,000 employees in this country.

American Can Co. ("Canco") was organized in 1901 as an amalgamation of 123 local can-making companies. It began operating in Canada a few years after its start. The output of the canning industry in Canada has increased about 30 times since then.

Viewing operations at the new Chatham plant, it was evident that can manufacturing is a precision operation requiring the supervision of expert mechanics. A variation of even 1/1000 of an inch is enough to automatically stop a whole machine. In contrast to the days of hand operations, when a skilled workman could produce about 60 cans in a ten-hour day, modern can-manufacturing lines operate at speeds which turn out up to 450 finished cans a minute. The new Chatham plant is already producing more than one million cans each day.

BANK WITH MUSIC

CANADA'S newest big bank and office building, the Bank of Nova Scotia's structure at King and Bay Streets, Toronto, was opened on September 25 with unusual honors: downtown traffic was diverted from the financial district for more than an hour, speeches were made from two platforms several blocks apart, one at the bank and the other at the City Hall, and congratulations (recorded) were delivered by all ten provincial premiers. The building occupies the site of the old Cawthra House, a mansion built in 1852 which had long been a Toronto landmark.

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J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Dividend No. 259

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th September 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 7th September 1951

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 29th, 1951, payable October 20th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 29th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary

CANADIAN BUSINESS

GRASS-ROOTS WARNING

FOLLOWING the demands of both Trades and Labor Congress and Canadian Congress of Labor conventions for price control, H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, put the farmers' view on record—again, and in no uncertain terms.

"If any Government thinks of clamping price controls on food without at the same time putting controls on profits and wages, it is going to hear from the farmers. Organized agriculture will fight."

Hannam's argument that "food is cheap in terms of hours of work" indicates the sharp conflict of interest between organized labor and organized agriculture. The rising cost of living (in which food prices play a major part) prompted vigorous promises of new wage demands from both labor groups' conventions. But agriculture's Hannam asserts that food prices are not high in comparison with prices of other products or with wages. Food prices seem out of line, he said, because people compare them with the abnormal low that prevailed during the thirties, or with an artificial low (through subsidies) that prevailed during the war. It would be more realistic to compare them with wages and prices of other products, he said.

An example: It took 15.6 minutes of labor to earn a quart of milk in 1939; in 1951 it takes 10.1 minutes. This, Hannam says, is more meaningful than comparing the 1939 price (average 11.1 cents) with the 1951 price (average 19.5 cents).

The wise politician keeps his ear tuned as much to the farmer as to the union man. But a decision on action will be hard to reach; evidently pleasing one will mean infuriating the other.

SULPHUR INCENTIVE

IN FULFILMENT of a promise given by the Alberta Government last spring, the Provincial Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board set up shop again in Calgary's courthouse to hear applications from companies wishing to export Alberta's natural gas.

Six months ago, after prolonged hearings, the Board decided that recoverable natural gas reserves in Alberta amounted to about 4,500 billion cubic feet, little more than enough to meet the Province's own requirements for the next 30 years—the minimum period for which the Government insists domestic supplies must be assured before it will permit gas to be exported. The crucial point to be decided at the current hearings is whether known reserves have increased sufficiently since then to make export feasible.

A new piece of choice bait is dangling in the background of the discussions. Much of Alberta's gas has a high sulphur content, which until recently would have been nothing but a nuisance, but which today gives promise of a new and profitable by-product industry. The sulphur has to be taken out of the gas anyway before it can be piped, but since the Korean war broke out, a critical world shortage of sulphur has developed, and any recovery plant could be sure of selling all the sulphur it could produce.

In one field alone—Pincher Creek, as yet undeveloped—it is estimated that 182,000 tons of sulphur a year could be recovered if gas were withdrawn at the rate of 165,000 million cubic feet a day. This is about four times Canada's estimated deficiency of sulphur during 1951, about one-third as much as our total annual consumption, and half as much as we shall import this year from the U.S.

The joker is that the sulphur plant cannot come into being until there is a market for the Pincher Creek gas; and there can be no market for the Pincher Creek gas—not, at least, for probably decades—unless it can be exported. If Alberta wants a sulphur industry, therefore, it will have to export its gas first.

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By order of the Board.

L. S. MACKERSY, General Manager.

Toronto, 12th Sept., 1951.

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—Nott & Merrill

MORE THAN 20,000 acres skirting Lake Ontario produce biggest vintage yet.

$4 MILLION CROP

ONTARIO GRAPE HARVEST

FOR GRAPE GROWERS in Ontario, this will be the second successive year in which production records have been shattered. The Department of Agriculture estimates a 1951 vintage of over 60,000 tons, valued at about $4 million.

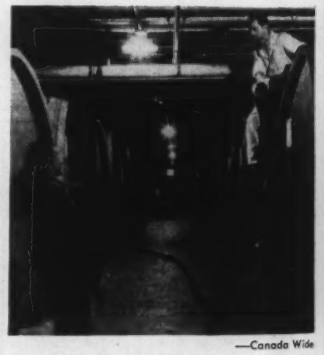
This second bumper crop brings problems. Last year Ontario's 17 wineries helped the grape growers get over their surplus problem by crushing and concentrating a much larger tonnage than required. As a result they are not in a heavy buying mood now; their requirements are expected to be some 17,000 tons less this year. The rest—about half this year's bumper crop—will be diverted to fresh fruit markets. With so much to sell, the prices are likely to be attractive, which is good news for the housewife.

Ever on the look for improvement, wineries experiment with French and American hybrid varieties in sort of vineyard laboratories.

The Provincial Government, the Ontario Grape Products Marketing Board, and the Canadian Wine Institute are giving close study to the problem of overproduction of grapes this year. One point grape growers think they can work on: Annual Canadian domestic wine consumption is about one quart per capita; the comparable figure in the wine-producing States of New York and California is two gallons.

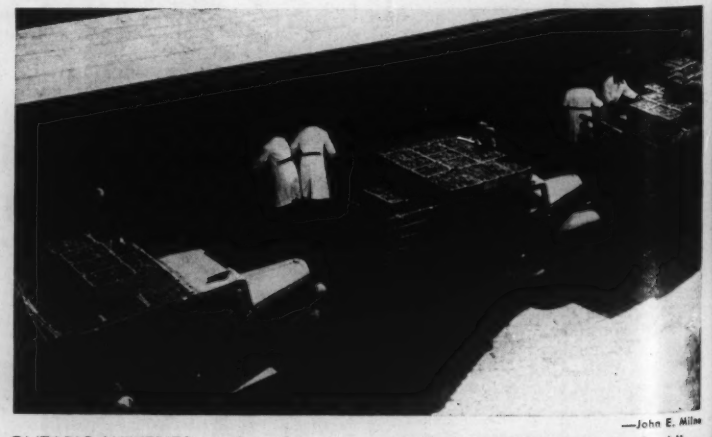
—John E. Milne

SUGAR CONTENT is built up during last few weeks of season. Girl is Betty Neden.



—Canada Wide

NEW WINE matures in ancient oaken casks. Sales total 4 million gallons anually.



—John E. Milne

ONTARIO WINERIES produce 95 per cent of the wine of Canada. In the Niagara area they are highlight of 1951 crop. First step: belt takes grapes to crusher.

SPORTS

HOCKEY: NEW STYLE OR OLD?

by Kim McIlroy

THE NATIONAL Hockey League's six teams this week launch another 70-game schedule which will wind up, as usual, some time in the early summer of 1952. They launch themselves right into the middle of rugby, and only just miss the slipstream of the World Series. Before the hockey season is more than half over, we should be having snow.

The promoters of professional hockey, major and minor, may well be excused for viewing the future with crossed fingers. Last year, box-office receipts were way down in at least three of the NHL cities, at a time when sports fans generally seemed to be looking around for something to spend their money on. One minor league has closed down for the year, and none of the others appears to have reason for undue optimism.

A number of reasons have been advanced to explain this alarming decline in spectator interest. Dat ole debbil television is of course trotted out as one. Perhaps it is a valid one, but television is here to stay and the moguls will have to get used to it. Other attractions compete with it and manage to stay in business.

Three reasons which are not usually advanced by the modern game's apologists are a too-long schedule, the lack of overtime games, and the gradual replacement of finesse with brute force.

Pay-Off Formula

Most sports except baseball have been experimenting with longer schedules, and most of them are running into the old law of diminishing returns. The experimenters' theory is simple: more games, more gates, more money, for almost the same outlay for salaries and equipment.

In a professional-hockey city like Toronto, where attendance at games has become almost a fetish and the possession of season tickets a social and business asset in certain circles, this holds true. But elsewhere, in places where people just like to attend an occasional game, they'll go just so many times per year, no matter how many games are offered. So many fans divided by so many games: the answer is mathematical and obvious.

Overtime is worth the alleged added wear and tear on the players. People go to any sporting contest to see their favorite team win, or at least to go down cheering for a losing cause. A tie pleases nobody; it's like a detective novel with the last chapter missing. A team which ties a quarter or more of its home games is soon going to find itself playing before the band, the ushers, and a pressboxful of somnolent sportswriters.

Nobody claims that hockey in 1951 is the same game as hockey in 1931, or even in 1941. Everybody agrees on that. The argument arises over the claim that today's hockey is a better game, to watch or to play, than yesterday's.

Those who sponsor the professional sport say that it is, that it's faster, more gruelling. An increasing number of close observers—and perhaps an increasing number of fans—say that it isn't, that it's excessively rough, wholly unscientific, and dull.

Speed is the popular catchwood of the day: speed in cars, speed in sports, speed in ladies. And it is held that modern hockey has speed which was lacking in olden tymes.

Possibly it has, but speed is a relative thing. If it is to be interpreted as continuous action, then English rugby, for example, is much faster than the Canadian brand. But anyone attempting to sell it commercially to the local fan would go broke fast.

There are a lot of sophisticated connoisseurs of athletic endeavor who appreciate skill, style, and deftness in an athlete far more than brawn, dash, and a willingness to cast himself heedlessly into space or against other bodies.

It is possible that a larger percentage of hockey fans than is popularly thought belong in this category. If the gate receipts continue to dwindle, it might be a good idea to find out.

PEOPLE

ROBIN HOOD, KEEP OUT

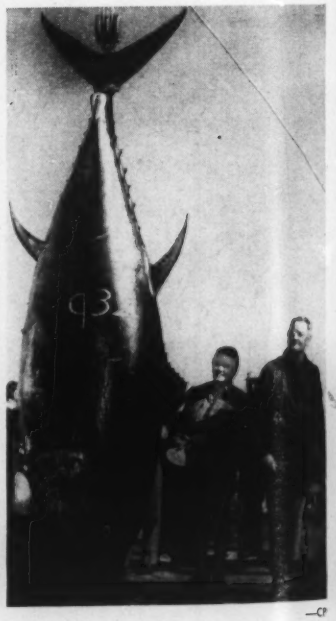
■ HARRY WALTERS, Newfoundland's Chief Game Warden, gets a lot of strange requests. Last week he had to refuse an American archer's request to catch a moose the ancient way. In the U.S., KEN HARE is a bowman of repute with a preference for live targets. Having used his bow and arrow on deer, bear and other wild animals, he was suddenly smitten with the desire to try his skill on one of Newfoundland's famous moose. Warden Walters was forced to refuse owing to existing game laws which make no provision for would-be Robin Hoods. However, Mr. Hare is a sportsman of the best type. He has arrived in St. John's to spend his holiday, leaving his bow and arrow behind.

■ The wedding of the Truro, NS, dairy owner's daughter to the son of a wealthy New York publisher was too Cinderella-like for the crowds to keep away. The quiet wedding became a festival as the whole town turned up at First United Church for the marriage of MARGARET ELIZABETH HAMILTON, 21, to PETER LUCE, 22, son of Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of *Time* and *Life* magazines. Those who couldn't get in the church along with the few invited guests clambered over the grounds, walls and sidewalks for vantage points. The reception had to be delayed while the bride and groom slowly made their way through the traffic jam to reach the home of the bride's parents. Editor Luce flew to Truro with his first wife, Mrs. Lila Tyng, the mother of the groom, and a few close relatives. They left by plane immediately after the reception. The couple will live in Cambridge, Mass., where the groom is studying.

MRS. PETER LUCE

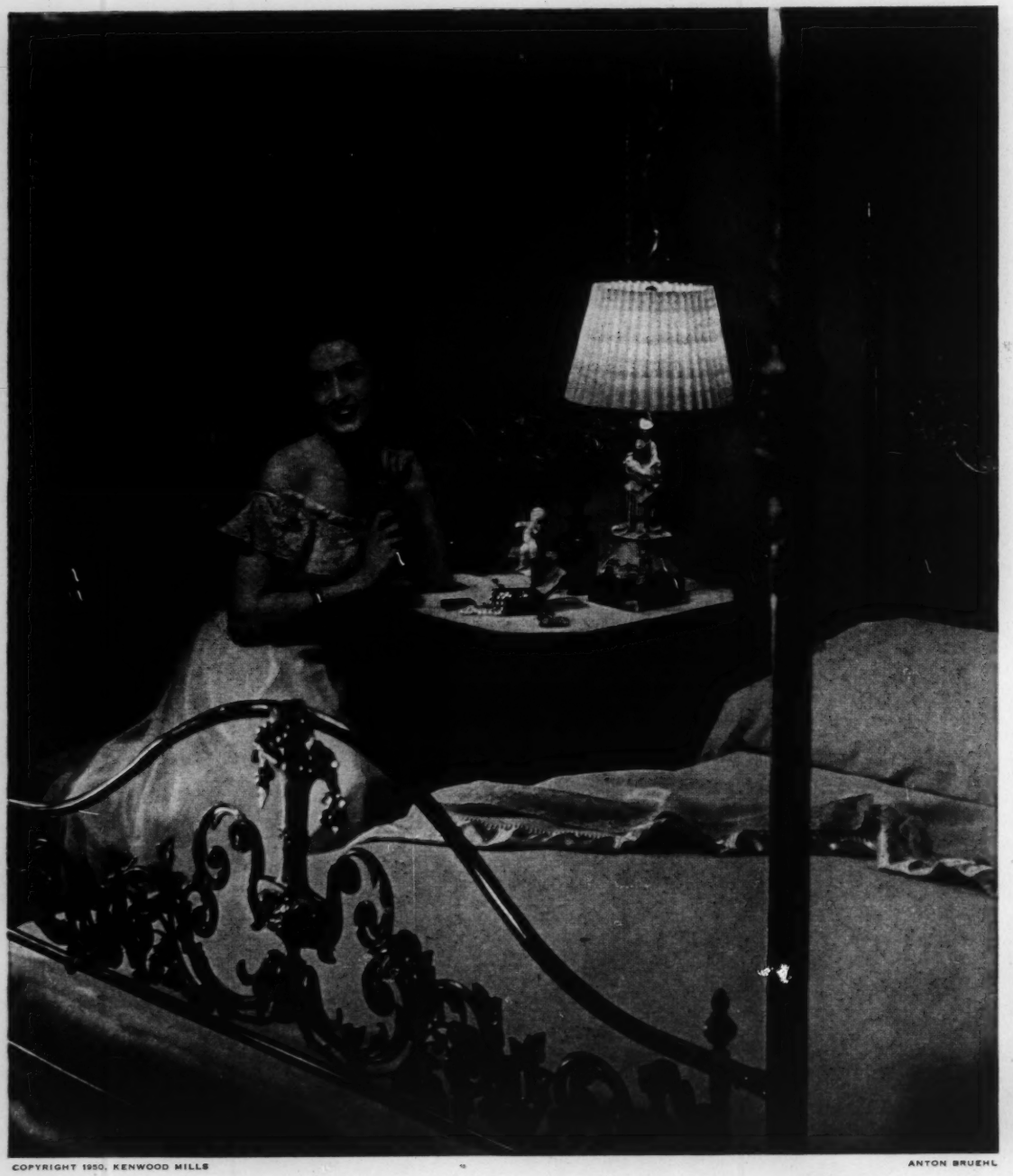
■ FLT.-LT. JOSEPH LABELLE, 32, RAF, ex-RCAF, of Montreal, has been awarded the MBE for bravery during a forced landing in the Atlantic off the coast of Algeria earlier this year. He saved the lives of five RAF men, living "up to the highest traditions of the service," says the citation.

■ On the eve of the annual International Tuna Tournament at Wedgeport, NS, a retired recreation chief stunned the experts gathered for the event. HARVEY B. TELLER of San Francisco came up with a near-world-record catch weighing 932 lbs. This is the second largest tuna, as far as anyone knows, that has ever been caught. In the picture below the angler is shown in a justly proud pose with his wife, formerly of Westville, NS.



EXPERTS marvelled at a 932-pounder.

■ In Saskatoon, Alderman and Deputy Mayor MARJORIE WALKER announced that she will seek re-election for her third consecutive term at the October 31 civic election. She thus scotched rumors that she might enter the wide-open mayoralty contest now shaping up. In 1948, she was the first woman to gain a seat on Saskatoon's City Council and in 1949 topped the aldermanic poll.



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ANTON BRUEHL

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Deeply napped on both sides, Kenwoods provide consistent warmth without weight throughout the chilliest nights. Any one of the Kenwood lovely, non-fading colours adds cosy charm to the bedroom setting.

Kenwood Blankets

The pure wool luxury you can afford!

Now, more than ever, the Kenwood label is your assurance of highest quality. KENWOOD Blankets are made in Canada by KENWOOD MILLS LIMITED, Arnprior, Ontario.

—Swift Canadian

THANKSGIVING MENU

ASPIC JELLY WITH SHRIMP
HORSERADISH MAYONNAISE
MELBA TOAST CELERY OLIVES
ROAST STUFFED CHICKEN or CAPON
MASHED POTATOES SUCCOTASH
BROCCOLI or GREEN BEANS
CRANBERRY RELISH
SPICED CRABAPPLES
PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE GINGER CRUST
or
FROZEN DATE CREAM
ORANGE CHIFFON CAKE
CHEESE TRAY

—Christie

WORLD OF WOMEN

Your Plan For . . . .

THANKSGIVING DINNER at HOME

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

INDIAN SUMMER, harvest festivals, fall fairs, football games and back-to-college are all part of our Thanksgiving season. The holiday itself has a way of arriving without fanfare and too often we're inclined to let it slip past without celebrating it for the important feast day it is.

Traditionally, turkey is considered the proper fowl for the bill of fare but in October our birds are not quite mature enough for the best eating. However chickens, capons and ducks offer a fine choice of fowl or if these fail to appeal, perchance a sirloin of beef would be satisfactory. SATURDAY NIGHT'S Thanksgiving Menu uses roast chicken for a small party, capon for the larger group.

Aspic Jelly Salad

Make up a package of aspic jelly mix using vegetable juice for liquid. Set in individual ring moulds or fancy shaped moulds. To serve unmould and arrange on lettuce, add chilled, cooked or canned shrimps (de-veined), garnish with watercress and serve with horseradish mayonnaise.

For the *mayonnaise* combine 1 cup mayonnaise with 2 tbsp. bottled horseradish sauce and 1/3 cup whipped cream.

Salad served at beginning of the feast is both curtain-raiser and appetizer to a delicious meal and deserves your finest effort.

Roast Chicken Review

(1) In estimating size of bird needed allow ½ to ¾ pound raw weight per person.

(2) Oven temperature 325 degrees.

(3) *Time Table for Roasting Chicken*—All weights mentioned are drawn weight, which means weight minus head, feet and organs:

2½ to 3½ lbs. allow 55-51 mins. per lb.
3½ to 4½ lbs. allow 49-45 mins. per lb.
4½ lbs. allow 43 mins. per lb.

Capon or Roaster:

6 to 7 lbs. allow 35 mins. per lb.

(4) *To Roast:* Stuff bird, truss and place on wire rack in uncovered roaster, breast side up. Cover bird with a piece of cheesecloth dipped in melted fat. Baste during roasting when cloth dries out. (*Test for doneness* by grasping end of leg bone and move it slightly. If the thigh moves easily, the bird is done.)

Giblet Stuffing

Cook giblets in seasoned boiling water until tender. Remove from broth and chop fine. Save broth until stuffing is made.

½ cup butter or margarine
¼ cup minced onion
6 cups bread cubes (day old bread)
3 tbsp. chopped parsley
1 tsp. celery seed
¾ tsp salt
½ tsp. sage or poultry seasoning
Chopped giblets
½ cup water, milk or broth

Melt butter in large frying pan, sauté onions until yellow and tender. Combine remaining ingredients. Add to fat and onion. All this effort will reward you with enough dressing to stuff neck

—Dairy Foods

CHEESE TRAY presents assortment of Canadian cheeses served with crackers.

and cavity of 4½ pound chicken.

Succotash

In case you've forgotten this fine fall and winter dish here's a recipe:

- 1½ cups canned whole kernel corn
- 1½ cups cooked frozen green lima beans
- ½ cup cream
- 2 tbsp. butter

Salt and pepper to taste.

Combine and season ingredients. Enough for 6 servings. Add diced pimiento for color if desired.

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

Ginger Snap Crumb Crust:

- 22 ginger snaps, finely rolled (1-1/3 cups crumbs)
- ¼ cup softened butter or margarine
- ¼ cup sugar

Thoroughly blend together crumbs, softened butter or margarine and sugar. Pour mixture into 9-inch pie plate. Press firmly into an even layer against bottom and sides of plate. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees) about 8 minutes. Cool. Fill.

Filling:

- 1 cup canned pumpkin
- 3 eggs separated
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup milk
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. ginger
- ¼ tsp. nutmeg
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- 2 tbsps. melted butter
- 1 envelope plain gelatine
- ¼ cup cold water

Cook pumpkin in top of double boiler over boiling water 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Mix together egg yolks, ½ cup sugar and milk. Add to pumpkin with salt, spices and melted butter. Stir and cook about 15 minutes until of custard consistency. Remove from heat. Soften gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and add to hot mixture, stirring until dissolved. Chill. When mixture begins to set, beat egg whites stiff, but not dry: gradually beat in remaining ½ cup sugar; fold into pumpkin mixture. Pour into Ginger Snap Crumb Crust. Chill.

Frozen Date Cream

This is a deliciously different dessert.

- 12 oz. (¾ lb.) pitted dates, cut-up
- ½ cup water
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1½ tbsp. lemon juice
- 3 tbsp. honey
- 3 egg yolks, beaten

Combine dates, water and fruit juices, in double boiler and cook covered for 10 minutes. Rub through medium sieve. Add honey, then stir into beaten egg yolks. Return to double boiler and cook stirring constantly for 5 minutes over boiling water or until thickened. Cool and then chill in refrigerator.

Beat *1½ cups* heavy cream until consistency of soft custard. Beat 3 egg *whites* until stiff. Fold cream, egg whites and *1½ tsps. vanilla* into date mixture. Turn into refrigerator tray, set control at coldest setting and freeze for 1 hour and then return control to medium. *Do not stir.* Leave 3-4 hours before serving. This isn't a "hard" frozen dessert. Yield: 6-8 servings.

Marmalade Whip

Beat remaining 1 cup heavy cream (from 1 pint cream) until stiff. Fold in ¼ cup orange marmalade. If shreds are very long, chop marmalade first. Serve over Frozen Date Cream.

Bon appétit!

■ Nothing preserves sterling silver like constant use. Wash silver as soon after meals as possible, because there are some foods—notably eggs—which leave marks on flatware. Salt makes tiny black pits in silver, so brush your sterling salt shakers extra carefully after each meal. Don't rub them, or random salt grains may become imbedded. Line your sterling bonbon dishes with doilies before you use them to serve salted nuts.

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

CONSERVATORY'S MUSIC TRIPPER

by Peggy McCulloch

"GO OUT and call on the teachers," Sir Ernest MacMillan told Persis Hebden in 1938 and she did. She still does. She turned this vague assignment into a job that is unique in Canada. Technically, she's "Travelling Representative" for the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

But first, her name. It intrigues everyone. It's Biblical (Romans 16:12) and she didn't like it as a child. Two brothers were called Lael and Heman. A sister and a younger brother escaped with Scriptural James and Mary.

Persis suits this charming woman. The name makes you think of a Greek goddess, harp in hand. And Persis Hebden is the tall (5' 8") Greek-figure type, with silvery-grey hair cut sleekly masculine. Instead of a harp, she carries an ATCM degree in piano.

Even her last name, Hebden, is unusual, although it is an old English one. Persis was born in Yorkshire, came to Toronto at the age of five. She's lived there ever since, except for a romantic two years of school in Algiers. She tells it so casually it makes you blink. Algiers! But the explanation is simple. Her sister was a missionary there, and her mother and father wanted to see the conditions, took young Persis along.

She started piano at the old Toronto College of Music; managed a term or so at the Margaret Eaton school and a couple of years in commerce and finance at the University of Toronto. Then she took a business course and found herself a job.

It took her five years to decide she didn't like business and to get back into music. A few pupils kept her going for the next two years while she studied for her diploma. Then the Royal Conservatory asked her to understudy for Registrar Marion G. Ferguson. Persis tried it for a year. But the deadly routine in the examination department was too much for her and she resigned.

The Conservatory wouldn't let her go. A "temporary" job as Sir Ernest's private secretary lasted eight years. Then the late Norman Wilks took over as business manager and she became his assistant . . . until that fateful day when Sir Ernest suggested she visit the teachers.

Her first contact with outlying areas —in northern Ontario—convinced her that these teachers needed more help than she could supply on a brief visit. They needed to hear—for comparison —the music they were teaching their pupils, especially those preparing for the Conservatory examinations.

Radio seemed the solution. But the Conservatory hadn't the money to buy radio time. Persis set out to find a commercial sponsor. She never dreamed it would be difficult. But the first eight she approached refused. Sponsor a program for music teachers!

DOGGEDLY desperate, she finally went to the man whose secretary she had been when she first went to work, the late William S. Gibson, President of National Cellulose of Canada. His children took music lessons and he listened sympathetically. He agreed to try the idea for 13 weeks.

Persis reported back to the Conservatory and prepared to start out visiting her teachers again. But the Conservatory felt she knew better than anyone else what the program should contain. So her idea became her baby. It says a lot for her radio ability that she produced and directed a program that not only made her sponsor happy for the 13 weeks but for eight years—and which finally had a coast-to-coast coverage. And it was "based on examination pieces from the Conservatory examination syllabus"! Unfortunately, Mr. Gibson died last spring and a new sponsor will have to be secured.

Persis hasn't much time for hobbies but she does like golf and swimming. She belongs to the Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club at Thornhill, the home club of golfer Ada MacKenzie. She is also a Zonta member. Her piano teaching? She's much too busy to touch a piano, except for relaxation.

—Milne

TALKING curriculum with teachers: Muriel Thompson (l), Supervisor of Music in Saint John (NB) public schools, Persis Hebden, Isabel Gould of Cupar, Sask.

DISTAFF

FROM PARENTS TO A PARTY

IT SEEMS Canadian Home and School Parent Teacher Association has a "first." On its School Education Committee is the first Indian woman appointee. She's MRS. DAVID CROWCHILD, wife of Saracee Indian Chief David Crowchild. The Crowchilds were introduced to the Home and School Association about five years ago when their son Gordon was a student in Calgary.

■ Now back from a successful European tour is pianist MARGARET MILLER BROWN of Leith, Ont. She played a return appearance at Wigmore Hall, London, and made her debut in Holland and Belgium.

■ Twenty-five years in the Treasurer's office at Acadia University, Wolfville, NS, ended last month for GRACE BLENKHORN with her retirement and a banquet in her honor.

■ It was a pleasant sort of "Air Lift" for Vancouverite JOSEPHINE ANDREWS who planed to Berlin with the "Oklahoma" troupe to perform at the Berlin Arts Festival. Now the company is on its U.S. tour, and dancer Josephine is chalking up around her 1,200th performance. Her career started with Vancouver's Theatre Under the Stars back in 1947.

■ The Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby, Ont., started the Fall term with a new Dean. She's J. MAY CARTER, formerly Principal for 17 years at Riverbend School for Girls in Winnipeg, and before that the Principal of St. Hilda's School in Calgary.

■ Pleased with life are 70 women students. They've just moved in to University of Western Ontario's first residence for women. Don of the new Spencer Hall is BARBARA SHAW of Bridgewater, NS.

■ A leap from ballet to medicine is being gracefully achieved by CAROL JEAN MERRIT. Torontonian Carol, a 17-year-old ballerina at the CNE, won the Elizabeth Burr Tyrrell scholarship for highest standing in a U of T admission scholarship examination; will study medical research at Victoria College.

■ A violinist won a $100 bursary from the Government of Alberta. She's LUBA YUSYPCHUK, a member of the Edmonton Pops Orchestra.

■ Twice two are four and that's the number of bursaries LILLIAN TAFT and LOUISE VANETTI won between them. They are Dryden, Ont., students and each won a newly-awarded bursary

BRAIN TEASER

TO WHET YOUR THIRST

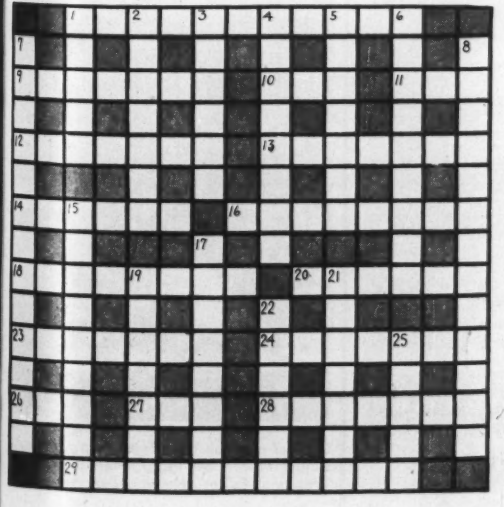
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. One way to get action, for a change. (11)
9. Move fast to get what's left. (7)
10 and 11. Dump for the remains of 20? (3, 3)
12. He ducked with the moneylender's daughter and ducats. (7)
13. Prohibition? Go with me back to the bar! (7)
14. Result—"it fell to earth, I knew not where". (6)
16. Intoxicated by the tune? (8)
18. Well, Bach's clavichord was! (8)
20. Well lit, and how! (6)
23. It is a lame disorder. (7)
24. Wine I begin consuming outside the door. (7)
26. Over the hill? (3)
27. Found in high-priced drinks? (3)
28. Confused as a 20 when the seaman goes to get flowers. (7)
29. Florence gets the bird (and the wind up.) (11)

DOWN

1. Abdul the Bulbul. (5)
2. Has its root in Ontario? On the contrary! (7)
3. Romans need more than small change to pay it. (6)
4. A disciple of Plato put ten cents in change into two accounts. (8)
5. No place for the poor when prohibition changed. (7)
6. A car in Guiana goes all over the country. (9)
7. They go in to buy hot toddy, no doubt. (4, 9)
8. The first dwelling in the street will have it, as a treat. (3, 2, 3, 5)
15. Does Simon not come up to his name? (9)
17. Attitude befitting a clergyman who comes to a different conclusion. (8)
19. Surely not done with a diet on gin! (7)
21. Bar after bar she sinks down to a finish. (7)
22. Ran to take a sip, and got one, it seems. (6)
25. Goodnight! Is she still around? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 29
4. Fruitless
9. See 29
10. Kipling
11. Fable
12. Syncopate
13. Peach pies
15. Chit
18. Male
20. Historian
24. Interests
26. Geese
27. Epithet 28. Aniseed
29. 1 across and 9. The female of the species
30. Testy

DOWN

1. Ossify
2. Tremble
3. Eminence
4. Fuses
5. Unkindest
6. Tip-toe
7. Epitaph
8. Segments
14. Poinsetta
16. Imminent
17. Druggist
19. Lattice 21. Ageless
22. Archie 23. Deadly
25. Slave

(177)

Elizabeth Arden

"Never is a woman so supreme as when she is sure of her loveliness".

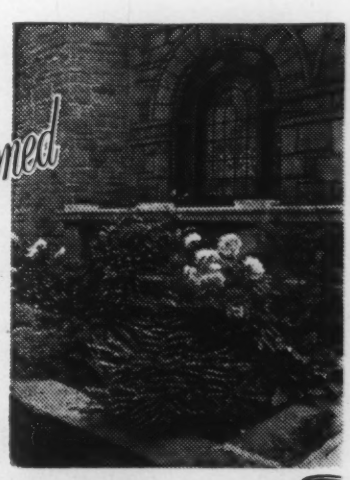
ELIZABETH ARDEN

Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

Modern Air-Conditioned Chapel



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by employees of Dryden Paper and a bursary to Normal School provided by the Government.

■ Another IODE winner is JOSCELYN ANN CAYLEY of Oshawa who won the $1,600 IODE 1951 War Memorial bursary for Ontario. Joscelyn entered McMaster University this fall.

■ Province of Quebec winners of Bishop's University (Lennoxville, Que.) scholarships included CHARLOTTE DODDS of Coaticook, MARY MCMULLAN of Quebec City, EVELYN LAURIN of Lachute and PATRICIA PHILLIPS of Riverbend.

■ And still they come! JOAN GREENLEAF of St. Catharines, Ont., picked up two scholarships when she graduated with ten first-class honors and one second. First win was a Queen's University Ontario Provincial scholarship of about $915. Then she was awarded the Ontario Paper Co. scholarship with its $1,400 tag to apply over four university years.

■ The New Play Society, Toronto, under directorship of DORA MAVOR MOORE, has added CHRISTINE THOMAS to its staff, to be in charge of one of the production classes in its Fall course in Theatre Technique. Christine is a well-known London Little Theatre actress and producer; has been doing radio work in Toronto this past Spring. And the Everyman Theatre in Vancouver was lucky, too. They got JESSIE RICHARDSON for their wardrobe mistress. Jessie has been associated with Vancouver Little Theatre productions.

■ The appointment has been announced of DOREEN FETHERSTONHAUGH of Victoria as a bacteriologist with the Department of Health and Welfare in Ottawa. Bacteriologist Doreen is a graduate of University of BC.

■ The celebration of her 35th year as a newspaperwoman turned out to be quite an overwhelming affair for Lillian Foster of Toronto's *The Telegram*. Some 700 press and friends threw a sort of Elsa Maxwell party for her that staid Toronto had never imagined possible . . . complete with a dummy race-horse and a live jockey to deliver the "daily double" gift from the crowd to the guest of honor who is an ardent racing fan.

—Canada Wide

GIFT of a watch from *The Telegram* caught Lillian Foster off guard for a moment. Women's Editor, Helen Allen, is at left.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

That Blocked Psyche

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MISS A. came in to find me lying in the living room with an electric heating pad against my face. "Toothache?" she asked.

I nodded, and Miss A. eyed me keenly.

"It's probably psychosomatic," she said.

"What do you mean, psychosomatic!" I said, jerking up. A bright dart of pain shot up to the top of my head and I lay down again.

"I've just been reading an article about it in a magazine," Miss A. said, sitting down. "It seems that practically everything the human race suffers from is psychosomatic in origin. Headache, allergies, loss of memory . . ."

"Stocking runs?" I asked.

"Quite possibly," Miss A. said. "Generally speaking, however, the disturbed Psyche or Unconscious expresses itself in some impairment of the physical or mental function. For instance you may imagine you are suffering from an impacted tooth when you are actually the victim of a blocked Psyche. The same principle applies to such mishaps as leaving wedding-rings in public washrooms, or losing house-keys. The owners didn't really lose them. They symbolically rejected the conditions of their homes and marriages."

"What about people who lose a back filling?" I asked.

Miss A. brushed this aside impatiently. "In your case I should say that your toothache represents an unconscious desire to escape from some urgent obligation."

"Such as what?" I asked.

Miss A.'s eye roved thoughtfully. "Such as washing your front window curtains." she said.

That brought me up again. "My front window-curtains don't need washing," I said.

"For ordinary occasions, perhaps not," Miss A. conceded. "But surely, in view of the Royal visit . ."

"I hardly expect the Royal visitors to come to see me," I said. "And if I go to see them I don't intend to take the front curtains along. So I don't see . . ."

"LET ME EXPLAIN," Miss A. said. "I have been spending the past week organizing a campaign to have every housewife wash her front curtains in anticipation of the Royal visit. Think what it would mean to them to come to Canada, no doubt after a barbarous ticker-tape reception in the United States, and find fresh clean curtains blowing in their honor at every window!" She looked at me.

"It sounds a very attractive idea," I said warmly, and Miss A. glowed.

"I have organized a committee of prominent and public-spirited ladies to make a house-to-house canvass, asking everyone to cooperate. If things work out as they should it will be easy to pick out the disloyal subversive elements . . ."

"Tattletale gray," I said.

"Exactly," said Miss A.

SHE had other plans, and on the whole they had worked out well, though she had encountered resistance in some quarters. Her landlord, for instance, had declined to repaint the bathroom. Also she had no satisfactory assurance from the Parks Department that the statues in Queen's Park would be cleaned up in time for the event.

"We are very determined about this," she went on vigorously. "Our public monuments are in a disgraceful condition. If necessary our committee will clean them up themselves . . . what's the matter, aren't you listening?"

"I'm spellbound," I said, with a vision of Miss A.'s prominent and indomitable ladies clambering on scale ladders about the blackened coat-skirts of Egerton Ryerson and the Honorable George Brown. "Anyway I'll certainly wash my front curtains," I said. "It's the very least I can do."

A FEW DAYS later Miss A. telephoned in distress urging me to come over right away. I found her in the living room, lying with her foot up on a cushion. "The worst has happened," she said tragically. "I've sprained my ankle and I won't be able to even step on it for a week. I may even have to miss the Royal visit!"

"What were you doing?" I asked.

"Hanging curtains," Miss A. said. "I stepped off the ladder backwards."

"Look," I said excitedly. "Maybe you really wanted to miss the visit. Maybe your Unconscious . . ."

"Don't be ridiculous," Miss A. said. "Anyone can fall off a ladder."

"Yes, but maybe you didn't fall off," I said. "Maybe your Psyche pushed you off!"

"Oh go *away*," Miss A. wailed.

"Well perhaps there's nothing in it after all," I said to soothe her, and couldn't resist adding. "Only next time I have a toothache, just remember the toothache happened to me. I didn't happen to it."

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FILMS

HORNBLOWER SAGA

by Mary Lowrey Ross

APART from Captain Bligh and Long John Silver, who introduced certain oddities into their characterizations, the screen's early nineteenth-century sea-dogs tend to be pretty much alike. Errol Flynn could play any of them, since almost all the role demands, customarily, is looks, agility and an iron nerve in facing the camera.

However, the role of Captain Horatio Hornblower has been assigned to Gregory Peck, an actor who is neither gruff in the Bligh tradition—his identifying "Ha-rumph" always sounds as if it had been dubbed in off-screen—nor jaunty in the style of Errol Flynn. Gregory Peck's serious talent lays a certain restraint on "Captain Horatio Hornblower" and gives the whole production a rather unusual air of reasonableness. His Captain Hornblower is credibly alert and resourceful, capable of outwitting not only the enemies of the British Admiralty but, if necessary, the Admiralty itself.

AS A FURTHER advantage the role of the heroine (Virginia Mayo) is relatively small. She comes aboard the Captain's lugger at Panama, and since she is the sister of the Duke of Wellington, she is inclined to be a little high-handed at first. Shortly afterwards, however, there is an engagement at sea and she proves her womanliness by turning in to nurse the wounded. Miss Mayo's nursing, which consists mainly in smoothing brows and tenderly kissing the dying, isn't highly practical, but it has a powerful effect on Captain Hornblower.

When she comes down later with swamp fever he turns his ship over to the second-in-command and takes over the heroine, handling everything with such skill and tact that the invalid and even the episode come through without serious damage. Fortunately it is only an episode, and once the heroine is safely restored to health and England the film goes into action once more, with the Captain raiding the French Coast, blockading the Teste harbor by sinking four enemy ships, escaping the guillotine and sailing grandly back to an admiralty.

There is any amount of blood-

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—Warner Bros.

"CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLOWER"

letting, cannonading and the bright burning of ships at sea in "Captain Horatio Hornblower". But it is Gregory Peck's sober and even thoughtful performance that makes the picture more impressive than any naval epic in several seasons.

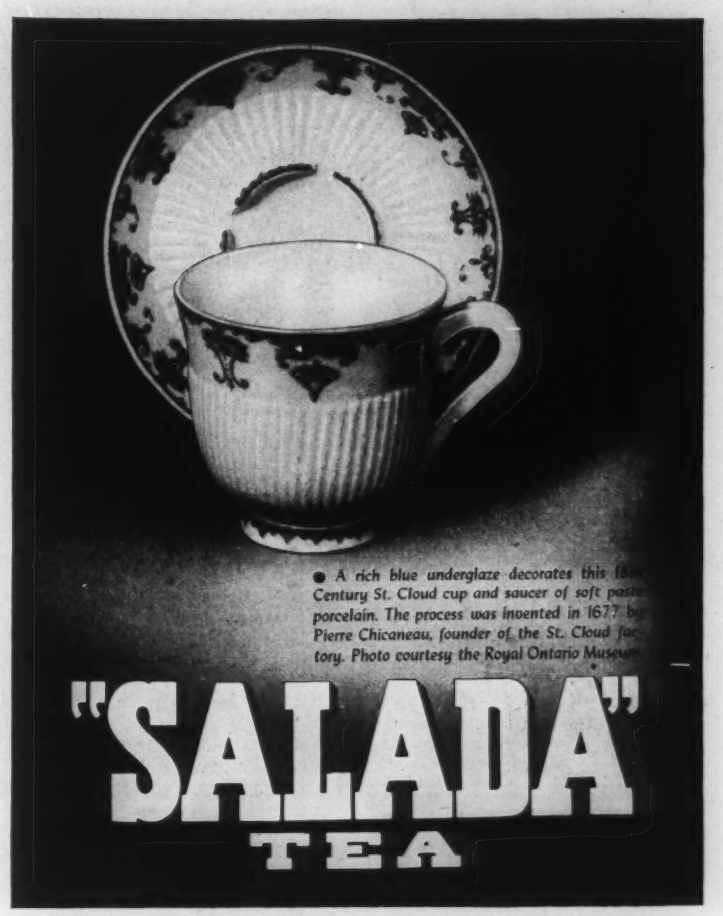
IN "Night Without Stars" we are introduced to David Farrar as a World War II veteran with a bad vision disability and a prospect of going blind altogether. This won't worry seasoned movie-goers however, who know by this time that screen ocular surgeons are infallible and the optic nerve has a 100 per cent chance of recovery.

For a man with 2 per cent vision or less, Actor Farrar doesn't do too badly. He meets a beautiful and sympathetic shoe clerk (Nadia Gray), and invites her to dine. They dine, they dance, they fall in love, and for a period all too short for the lovers, though a little prolonged for the audience, they follow the sun in French pleasure resorts rarely patronized by shoe clerks of either sex.

The heroine, however, is no ordinary shoe clerk. She is a heroine of the French Resistance movement and also a mystery woman with dubious social connections. One of these, a large Frenchman with a small moustache haunts the pair persistently, claiming to be the heroine's fiancé. The claim is generally ignored up to the point when the heroine disappears, there is a mysterious phone call, the hero taps and fumbles his way into a darkened apartment and sitting down in the chesterfield discovers that his host is the Frenchman and the Frenchman is a corpse.

PERHAPS because we are accustomed to an earlier and brisker dispersal of corpses in mystery-melodrama, "Night Without Stars" seems a little lethargic in pace. Halfway through, but unfortunately a little too late to take up the early slack, it goes into fairly violent action. The performance of Nadia Gray and David Farrar are both up to standard of the drama, which isn't unreasonably high.

This brings us to "A Million For Christie", in which we have Eleanor Parker as a poor stenographer who has just had her fur coat repossessed, and Fred MacMurray as a radio man who dramatizes prune juice. Miss Parker wants to marry a million dollars and, as it happens, MacMurray has just inherited two million but doesn't know it. So the heroine sets off in pursuit. She is no brighter than she should be, and doesn't need to be, since capturing her millionaire seems as simple as ducking for apples.



● A rich blue underglaze decorates this 18th Century St. Cloud cup and saucer of soft paste porcelain. The process was invented in 1677 by Pierre Chicaneau, founder of the St. Cloud factory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

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AMATEUR FOOTLIGHTS

CALLBOARD

Oct. 10: "Father of the Bride" by White Rock Little Theatre, BC.

Oct. 11: "The Voice of the Turtle" by London Little Theatre.

Oct. 16: Pirandello's "Henry IV" by Les Compagnons de St. Laurent, Montreal.

Oct. 16: "Dear Octopus" by University Alumnae Dramatic Club, Toronto.

Oct. 24: "Home at Seven" by Tillsonburg Little Theatre, Ont.

Oct. 26: "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" by Hart House Theatre.

Also planned for October productions are: "Antigone" by the Calgary Civic Theatre; "Years Ago" by the Masque Dramatic Society, Port Alberi, BC; "Out of the Frying Pan" by Theatre Guild of Saint John; "Harvey" by Players' Guild of Hamilton, Ont.

■ Now added to the Bermudiana Theatre in Bermuda, under Yorke-Sadlier managership, are Kate Reid, Peter Mews, Cal Whitehead. John Colicos and Charmion King have returned from their successful summer appearances, plan to try the London, England, stage. Director Henry Kaplan is back in NYC for more TV work.

—Eric Skipsey

EVERYMAN Theatre, Vancouver: second weekly-repertory season opens Oct. 9 with "Murder in the Cathedral." Personnel, l to r: Sydney Risk, Director and General Manager; Joy Coghill, Head of Children's Theatre; Peter Mainwaring, Director; John Milligan, now in England; Ronald Wilson (seated), costumes.

■ The Grand Theatre in London, Ont., did it again. Oct. 4 it pulled off another world premiere when Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Barefoot Boy in Athens" opened there prior to its trial run and Broadway opening in November. Barry Jones, whom Canadians will remember in his tours with Maurice Colborne, played Socrates.

■ With Ottawa's CRT after 18 months of theatre and radio work in Vancouver and San Francisco is Torontonian Bea Lennard.

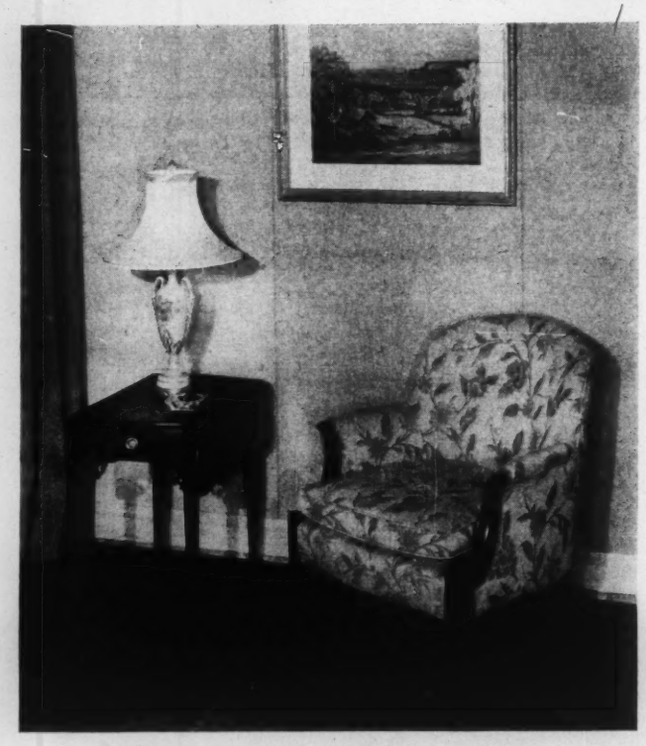
NATO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

sions more than once. Most notably when it refused to appoint any committee of less than 12 to deal with the crucial question of the conference. We shall still have the effective working party to reconcile military and economic needs — headed by an American, possibly Averell Harriman —but it will be merely the "executive bureau" of a committee of 12.

The interest of this lies in its contrast with the big talk about developing an Atlantic Community, abrogating sovereignty, and creating organs of authority for the whole treaty area. Nobody has talked more about the need for central authority than the Canadians. Never has central, untrammeled authority been so badly needed as in the Committee of "Wise Men." Yet when it came to the point, Canada lined up with Belgium and other small powers to insist that it should be a committee of 12. Everybody must have a chance to say "no" to anything he doesn't like.

It's just what Brooke Claxton and other defence ministers do when they complain that the Standing Group draws up plans without consulting Canada. It's the old, time-honored insistence on complete sovereignty. Whether it's good or bad, you may judge. But it's real. And it suggests we might be wise to moderate our ardor about the grand new "Atlantic Community" which—to judge from the ministers who followed this new vogue so joyfully — is about to be born.



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